

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XLIII. NUMBER 49.
WHOLE NUMBER 2241.

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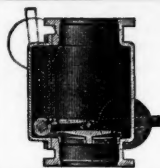
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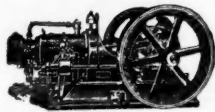
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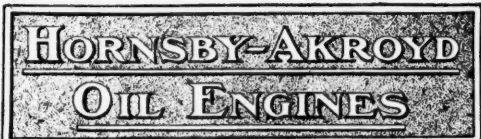
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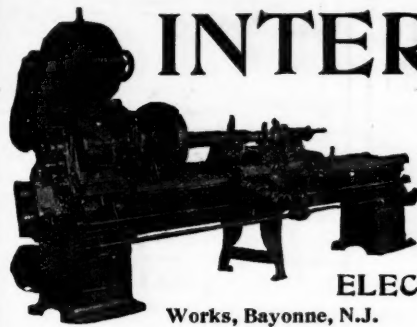
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The need of an international code for the regulation of communication by wireless telegraphy was keenly realized when the first conference with that object in view assembled in Berlin in 1903, but it has steadily increased since then, and to meet it a second conference, in which all the great powers will be represented, will meet in the same city on October 3 of the present year. The practical value of wireless telegraphy is shown by its growing use in commercial enterprise and its importance in military and naval operations has been conclusively demonstrated, not only by extensive experiments in our own services on land and sea, but by the results accomplished with it in the Russo-Japanese war. It is already evident, however, that the security and efficiency of wireless communication require that the various systems shall be subject to international regulation. Since the conference of 1903 the competition among the rival systems has grown much keener and it has been alleged that their operations have been conducted in some instances without due regard for public and private interests. The operation of those systems, without official supervision might, in time of war, be fraught with real peril to national interests. The refusal of one system to receive and forward messages transmitted to it by a rival system, the interference by one system with the communication of another, or the unrestricted transmission of messages—all or any of these conditions might be extremely dangerous to important projects of national defense. It was in recognition of these facts that the first international conference in wireless telegraphy met in Berlin three years ago, and the deliberations of that body resulted in an agreement signed in behalf of the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Russia and Austria-Hungary, providing for a second conference to negotiate an international code. Since then nearly all the other important nations have signified a desire to join in such a convention, and it is believed that the forthcoming gathering will be one of the most representative international bodies ever assembled. The delegates from the United States, the American Ambassador to Germany, Mr. Tower, Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, U.S.N.; Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., and Mr. John L. Waterbury, of the Department of Labor and Commerce, will give our Government a notably strong representation, the appointment of Admiral Manney and General Allen being specially commendable for the reason that both of those officers have made a careful study of wireless telegraphy, and are thoroughly informed as to its value for naval and military purposes.

In the course of an entertaining article on "Central American Characteristics," which appears in the Independent, Mr. Charles M. Pepper remarks that physically all the countries of Central America are one, all having low, damp coasts, volcanoes and pre-historic ruins. Costa Rica is the home of the Spanish race almost untouched by a mixture of aboriginal Indian blood; Salvador has the native Indian race in its pristine condition, while Nicaragua has a mingling of Spanish, Indian and negro blood, as has Guatemala. The laws, customs, institutions and traditions of these countries are Spanish, their aspirations are those of the Latin races. The women are more industrious than the men, and are the real heads of the households, both as to business and domestic affairs. San Salvador is the most modern and the most progressive of Central American capitals, and is growing very rapidly, both in commercial and political importance, its general appearance being like that of a thriving little city in the United States in spite of its predominant Spanish architecture. German interests are strong in Guatemala, but in the other Central American countries the Germans are less numerous than is generally believed. Mr. Pepper was surprised to find so many French in Costa Rica and Nicaragua,

but remarks that it is understood by all hands that it is Yankee influence that must be depended upon to develop the resources of Central America. "As in various South American countries," says Mr. Pepper, "the people resent the United States monopolizing the name American, and the general term to distinguish us is Yankee, whether we come from New Orleans and the Southwest or California and the rest of the Pacific Coast. New Englanders are not known. Proximity and means of access may be the reason why the commercial opportunities in these republics have not been left to Europeans. Much of the development in all of them, especially on the Atlantic slope, is due to New Orleans enterprise; while on the Pacific side there is a very fair amount of trade controlled by San Francisco. It is also notable that these Yankees in Central America know the language of the country and are not trying to do business through interpreters."

The care which has been exercised in organizing this year's instruction camps of the Army and the interest which they have aroused among the militia authorities of the various States encourage the hope that hereafter there will be no trouble in persuading Congress to make regular annual appropriations for such purposes. The benefits that will accrue to the State troops which attend these camps will be worth far more than the cost, and the money thus expended will be a profitable investment in military education. An officer of the Army, in a letter which appears in the Chicago Inter-Ocean, dwells upon the importance of these camps to the training of the citizen soldiery. "If these camps are conducted along the lines marked out for them," he says, "and the regiments of the various States attending the encampments are convinced by their association with the Regulars that they have gained material benefit and are better equipped for the duties of war, the entire country will feel that a distinct advance has been made. The material used by modern armies has become so complicated, and the problems of warfare so difficult, that every officer and man of the National Guard who has received a practical training in peace is of double value when war is declared because of his ability to assist in the instruction of the army of volunteers, upon which this country must always rely for its main defense. The Regular Army must now, as in the past, form the first line, and upon the officers of the Army must devolve the duty of keeping in touch with modern progress along all the scientific lines applicable to warfare, and, in fact, to do those things which will keep our country abreast of other nations and make certain that we are not placed at a disadvantage in the application of any modern scientific knowledge which would be availed of by other countries."

Col. Henry Hutchings, of the Texas National Guard, who is also a member of the Typographical Union, has recently made a careful inquiry as to the relations which exist between the National Guard and organized labor throughout the country, and the results of his investigation are given in the Texas National Guard Journal. Colonel Hutchings sent a letter to the president of the American Federation of Labor, to the Commissioner of Labor, and to the adjutant general of each State, asking for a statement as to the attitude of labor organizations toward the National Guard, and the replies are decidedly interesting. Speaking generally, the attitude of the labor unions ranges all the way from "very friendly" to "viciously aggressive," but taken altogether, Colonel Hutchings, himself a union man for twenty years, concludes that organized labor is opposed to the National Guard. "That these conditions exist," he remarks, "is deplorable, but wholly unnecessary, being caused by a lack of knowledge by each, of the good qualities possessed by the other. I would suggest that at the next meeting of the National Guard Association a committee be appointed to confer with the officers of the State Federation of Labor to the end that friction may be removed and a better understanding exist to the advantage of both organizations. If properly presented the result to the guard will be increased enlistment of laboring men in the companies in the smaller towns and the formation of solid labor companies in the larger cities. The result to labor in vacating an untenable position, will be an increased patriotism and the knowledge that they are living up to the responsibilities of men in the enforcement of the laws in time of peril."

In the first number of the Island Gazette, a bright weekly just established in San Juan, P.R., we find the following just tributes to two gallant American officers. "Lieut. Col. Hobart K. Bailey, U.S.A., commanding the P.R.P. Regiment of Infantry, deserves the thanks of the municipality for the fine showing made by everybody, from a military standpoint, during the Fourth of July parade. The Colonel, as grand marshal, had the smallest details at his fingers ends apparently, and there was not the slightest hitch in the assembling of the various sections and their proper placing in the line. It must be noted also, that when the clock tolled ten, the parade started. It was not a minute before nor an hour afterward, but right on the dot, which is indeed something to be chronicled in the matter of parades. The battalion made a fine showing also when it escorted Secretary Root from the wharf to the palace. The men presented—as in fact they do always—a most soldierly appearance. Capt. Carl Rohrer, U.S.N., the new com-

mandant of the naval station at San Juan, seems to have attained popularity with both his subordinates and associates at one bound. The criticism at the station is that he is just nicely strict and strictly nice. The captain will be our neighbor for the next four years, his retiring time being 1910. That is, we suppose he will be so satisfied with us and the Navy Department so satisfied with him at this point that there will be no transfer except to a higher rank. Porto Rico welcomes the gallant captain and feels confident that the station was never transferred to better hands."

If the Fenians accomplished nothing more in their raid on Canada in 1866 they enabled the Canadian volunteers of that period to establish a claim to a medal of honor. Col. J. P. MacMillan, of Ottawa, Canada, has designed a medallion commemorative of the services of Canadians during the Fenian raid, and to perpetuate the memory of these services he has offered the medallions to schools in the Province of Ontario, as rewards to scholars. The emblem consists of a maple leaf, having inscribed on it the letters "V.C.V." ("Veteran Canadian Volunteers"). In the center, on an oval plate, is the figure of a Canadian horseman, the border forming a representation of the belt worn in 1866 by the Fenian raid veterans. To the left of the horseman is a figure of a soldier of 1866, and to the right a figure of the Canadian South African soldier of 1900. Above and below is inscribed the motto, "Our country's call we cheerfully obeyed." The medallion is made in silver, and is very attractive. It is a matter of history that the Canadians were more alarmed than hurt in the Fenian invasion of 1866. The raid might have amounted to something if our Government had not taken prompt action, and it was due to this action rather than to the valor of the Canadians that the frontier was protected. Had there been any occasion for it the valiant sons of Canada would have no doubt established an undoubted claim to decorations.

In the course of an interview published in the Washington Post, Mr. Hudson Maxim expresses certain opinions which those who dream of abolishing war will doubtless regard with serious displeasure. "There will be need of guns," he says, "just as long as there is a man left to covet the property of another man. We may have peace conferences and talk of disarming the world, but there will be battles and strife until the earth has grown cold and the sun has gone out. Not until then will the rivers of blood run dry. In ancient times lives were spent in war; now wealth is spent. Then all the able-bodied men went to war; now nine out of every ten men must stay at home to make money for the rest to fight with. Thus as war becomes more difficult and men become educated to higher ideals, we have hope that there may be less of war and less of the corruption that war brings."

The British Admiralty are beginning to question whether they did not overdo the matter of muzzling the press during the recent maneuvers. The rules concerning newspaper correspondence were so rigid that scarcely a line was published until after the conclusion of the operations. Then the reports were old news and the newspapers were not disposed to give space to them. As a consequence there has been a great lack of public interest in the maneuvers this year, and this is considered as a serious disadvantage to the navy which has much to gain from popular appreciation, especially just at this time when its value is being called in question by the British economists.

Those timid persons who are in the habit of shouting "militarism" every time President Roosevelt says a word in favor of an efficient Army and a powerful Navy will be interested to know that he is considered to be worthy of the award of the noted prize "for distinguished services to the cause of peace" because of his part in ending the war between Russia and Japan. This award is eminently proper and becoming, and it signifies that in the minds of the distinguished men who made it the President of the United States is a friend of peace, who has proved his faith by his works, and believes that the practical way to avoid war is to be prepared for it.

Each day at noon there come through the open windows of our editorial rooms the sounds of singing by a group of zealous people gathered on the steps of the City Hall, New York, in attendance upon the open air service held there every day when the weather permits. It is especially pleasant to hear the sounds of the hymn "America"—"My Country 'tis of Thee," showing that the young people, who are chief among the singers are receiving education in patriotism in connection with the evangelical training which seems to be the purpose of these gatherings under the auspices of the Evangelistic Committee of New York city.

A large reservoir with 450 million gallons capacity, a most important addition to the public waterworks system of Honolulu, is in course of construction, and will probably be in working order by the middle of 1907. Honolulu at present obtains its water by gravity from mountain water stored in reservoirs and also from artesian wells, whence the water is raised by pumps to reservoirs and tanks at suitable high levels. With this new reservoir it is expected to have a constant supply sufficient for all purposes, without the help of the existing pumping stations.

Major Charles Field Mason, Med. Dept., U.S.A., has prepared and Messrs. William Wood & Company, New York, have published "A Complete Handbook for the Hospital Corps of the U.S. Army and Navy and State Military Forces," which is in all respects exactly what it purports to be and which is entitled to a place in the outfit of every medical officer of our military services. The author explains that the adoption of a regular schedule of instruction for the hospital corps has caused a need for a handbook which shall include in a single volume and in concise form all the various subjects prescribed in the course of instruction, thus doing away with the necessity of going through a half dozen or more works, taking a little from each. It was to supply this need that the present work was undertaken, and a careful study of the volume will convince the critical reader that the author has completely accomplished his purpose. Major Mason points out that it was his desire to revise and retain in use the handbook prepared by the late General Smart, which has proved so valuable to the hospital service, but that it was found impossible to do so for the reason that many of the subjects prescribed in the present course of instruction are untouched in General Smart's work. Nevertheless the author has drawn freely upon General Smart's volume both for materials and illustrations, and due acknowledgment is made therefor. Major Mason's work is divided into twelve parts and fifty-two chapters in which he deals in detail with the whole range of military medical service, hospital organization in post and field, first aid in injury and disease, nursing, hygiene and camp sanitation, mess management and mess cooking, riding, packing and driving, clerical work, minor surgery, hospital corps drill regulations, special chapters on anatomy and physiology, materia medica, therapeutics and advanced and primary courses in Army Regulations with the manual for the medical department. The scope of the work is broad and comprehensive and the author has covered every detail of it with remarkable clearness and thoroughness. The arrangement of the contents is admirable, the text is so lucid that any man fit for hospital service can understand it, and the whole work is profusely illustrated. The volume is a highly valuable addition to medical and surgical literature and richly deserves the approval it has received from the Surgeon Generals of the Army and Navy. The price is \$4 net.

James D'Wolf Lovett, of Boston, has privately printed a volume entitled "Old Boston Boys and the Games They Played," in which he gives athletic reminiscences of life in Boston in the later '50s and the '60s. Describing a match game of baseball at Portsmouth, N.H., in June, 1867, Mr. Lovett says: "The U.S. Navy was represented in this match by Lieutenant Harmony, then on duty at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and he fully sustained the reputation which the United States naval officers have established of being 'jolly good fellows,' for he was the life of the game. Here's hoping that his voyage through life has been a calm and prosperous one." The voyage of life has brought David B. Harmony into port as a rear admiral on the retired list of the Navy, with headquarters at present at No. 1625 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D.C. With all his dignity of rank and years he is still known as "Dave" Harmony to those who love him and whose memory of him goes back to his earlier years. Mr. Lovett tells a story of two boat races between a crew composed of Harvard undergraduates and one composed of lusty longshoremen. In the first race over a two-mile course the longshoremen were badly beaten. Eager for revenge they challenged the Harvard men to a race over a six mile course, reasoning, not illogically, that while the "kid gloves" might do for a spurt they could not stand a long pull. Again the longshoremen were beaten, and at the conclusion of the race the Harvard boys rowed three miles more up the Charles river to their boathouse. One of the Harvard crew which accomplished this feat was Charles W. Eliot, now the president of Harvard University, and another, Prof. Alexander Agassiz, so well known to the Navy in connection with his work of deep-sea dredging.

The United Service Gazette says, "The interest aroused throughout the country by the Spectator Experimental Company, now undergoing training at Hounslow, was justified when the company was exercised in minor tactics in the presence of influential officers and pressmen. All the men, without exception, are raw material, who, in the short space of four months, had been transformed by Lieutenant-Colonel Pollock into effective fighting soldiers. Both Mr. Strachey and Colonel Pollock contend that it is feasible, under their system of training, to convert uninitiated recruits, within six months, into trained soldiers, equal, if not superior, to the regular trained soldier with a year or two's service to his credit. The Spectator Company, although only organized four months ago, has more than proved this contention, for not only do the men compare favorably with those of the regular units in drill and general efficiency, but their shooting is superior to the ordinary average. The physique of the men is certainly in advance of that to be found in our Aldershot army corps, and as we understand that the men comprising the company were not specially selected, but accepted under ordinary recruiting conditions, we must assume that their splendid physical condition is due not only to Colonel Pollock's admirable system of training, but also to their healthy surroundings and their superior messing, which is in advance of that supplied to the regular soldier. This

is explained by the fact that a shilling a day is applied to each man's messing, and deducting from this 6d. for bread and meat, leaves still another 6d. for extras, which is 2 1-2d. or 3d. a day more than is expended on the ordinary soldier's food. The success of the company reflects credit on Mr. Strachey and Colonel Pollock."

Pvt. George L. Adams, Co. C, 30th Inf., was tried by a G.C.M. at Fort Crook, Neb., and found guilty of absence without leave and of desertion, six previous convictions having been considered, and was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, forfeit all pay, and to be confined at hard labor for eighteen months. Commenting on the case, Brig. Gen. T. J. Wint says: "The question asked of a witness as to 'the status of accused as shown by the morning report,' was objectionable under the rules of evidence, the morning report itself being the best evidence of what it contains, and moreover, the fact that a soldier is charged with desertion and so entered on the morning report book is not legal evidence that he has committed the offense. The morning report was subsequently introduced in evidence, though it does not appear as such in the record. If extracts from the record itself are required, after proper identification of book, they may be read to the court by the witness and copies properly verified attached as exhibits. The better practice in establishing this charge, however, is to show the absence of accused by a witness who knows the facts, preferably by the first sergeant who may refresh his memory as to dates and entries made by him in the morning report without the necessity of introducing the latter in evidence." Subject to these remarks the sentence of Private Adams was approved. The U.S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, is designated as the place of confinement.

The belief, expressed in these columns last week, that there was no warrant for the newspaper reports that there was danger of an uprising in Mexico against foreigners, and particularly against Americans, is strongly supported by a despatch from the American Ambassador in the City of Mexico to the Department of State, which is in part as follows: "You will please cause the Associated Press to say that the numerous statements in American newspapers relating to an uprising of Mexicans against foreigners in Mexico, Sept. 16, is without foundation, so far as is discoverable in Mexico, where seemingly all said of such an uprising comes from reading American papers received in this city. President Diaz assures me, as he did a week since, as reported in my despatch of July 5, that he is unable to find cause for any of the alarming interviews and statements reported to have been given out by Americans returning to the United States from Mexico. The Mexican government, however, because of the alarming stories put in circulation, are vigilant to the last degree, and should disturbances develop at any point the offenders will be dealt with as their cases may merit."

Major David C. Shanks, 4th U.S. Infantry, who, during his last tour of duty in the Philippines, served as Governor of Cavite Province, Island of Luzon, regards cock-fighting and gambling as among the worst vices of the Filipino people. Discussing the subject in his last annual report, which was recently published in the Manila Times, he says: Customs and amusements of a people of long standing ought not to be lightly interfered with. But it is an indisputable fact that the keeping and training of fighting cocks is growing and is steadily encroaching on time that ought to be devoted to other and more important matters. The time thus wasted is very frequently time that ought to be spent in guiding the carabao in the rice fields or in using the hemp machine in the forest. During the recent concentration one or two municipalities of the province prohibited the training or fighting of gamecocks, and with very beneficial results. In former times the encargados of the wealthy prevented the too liberal waste of time on the part of the inquilinos and aparceros under their supervision. Now that the authority of the encargado is weakened or lost, something is needed to prevent the easy-going tao from wasting his time."

Among forthcoming books is one from the publishing house of Braunworth & Company, entitled "The American Battleship in Commission," by Thomas Beyer, blue-jacket, U.S.N., which seems likely to be widely read by officers and men of the Navy. It consists partly of an accurate account of our naval organization, ship construction, the building of ships, ordnance, armor, ship routine, discipline, naval training, etc., together with a large collection of man-o'-war yarns, many of them here related for the first time. The author's purpose is to portray the Navy and navy life as they appear to the enlisted man, and to accomplish this he draws largely from a log which he started during a long voyage in 1899, and has continued down to the present time. The information he gives concerning the Navy, its personnel, etc., is taken from official sources, and is most comprehensive in scope. The work is well written and profusely illustrated. The first edition will consist of 3,000 copies, and it should meet with a ready sale.

It is stated by the Boston Transcript that because the three Presidents for whom he voted met with violent deaths, Major James N. Morgan, U.S.A., retired, of Alton, Ill., has decided that he will cast no more votes

for President for fear the fate of the three he did vote for should overtake the fourth. Major Morgan was born in Alton and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. Then his duties in the Army carried him away from home and he had no opportunity in the Territories to vote for another presidential candidate until he voted for James A. Garfield. After that he went West again and had no opportunity to vote until William McKinley ran and was elected. Major Morgan is at present detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Western Military Academy, Upper Alton, Ill. As Major Morgan appears to regard himself as a hoodoo we would suggest that he vote at the next Presidential election for the man he wishes to have defeated.

Press despatches from Colon give a hint of what may be expected in the way of labor troubles on the isthmus during the construction of the Panama Canal. These despatches are to the effect that the engineers employed on the locomotives of the dirt trains in the Canal Zone threaten to strike unless their pay is increased from \$180 to \$225 per month, with time and half time for all work done in excess of eight hours, double time for Sundays and holidays and free transportation to and from the United States when on leave. It is stated that President Shonts, of the Panama Canal Commission, has promised to give the engineers' committee a definite answer in thirty days. Should the strike result a complete tie-up of the canal work would follow. Without the trains in active operation hauling the excavated material from the shovels absolutely nothing could be done in the way of ditch digging.

Major George O. Squier, Signal Corps, U.S.A., attributes the triumph of the Japanese in the late war to their irresistible "team work"—that is, to their unity of purpose and action. "A modern battle," says Major Squier, in the Journal of the United States Cavalry Association, "may be likened in many respects to that of a football game on a grand scale, in which the various elements of an army correspond to the individual players of the team. The end players correspond to the cavalry on the flanks; the center, guards and tackles to the infantry and artillery of the front line; and the half-backs and full-back, to the supports and reserve, ready to be thrown into the line at a weak point. Offense and defense depend upon which side has the ball."

Mr. Charles W. Kohlsaat, Commissioner General of the Jamestown Exposition, reports that practically all the nations of the world have signified their intention of contributing a portion of their armies and navies for exhibition purposes. Japan was about the only land which had not definitely fallen in line with the proposition, but the Commissioner General anticipates no difficulty in persuading the powers in control to send a representation, and he is now visiting Europe for that purpose and to visit various expositions now being held in different parts of the world to arrange with the principal exhibitors for similar exhibitions at the Jamestown Exposition.

Albert Brickman, a fireman on the revenue cutter Calumet, who was arraigned in a New York court on the charge of assault brought by Joseph Pritchard, a fireman on the revenue cutter Hudson, set up as his defense that the police court had no jurisdiction in the case, as the alleged assault took place on federal territory. Magistrate Mayo called up the United States District Attorney's Office, and was informed that the Barge Office-pier was the property of the city, and not federal territory. Having thus established jurisdiction, Magistrate Mayo held Brickman in \$300 bail for trial.

The officials of the Pension Office think they have discovered in Lyston D. Howe, of Streator, Ill., the youngest volunteer of the Civil War. He enlisted in 1861, when only ten years and nine months old, and served for four months, when he was discharged on account of his youth. He enlisted again in 1862, when eleven years and five months old, and served until the end of the war. The record was brought out in connection with an application for increased pension, which was granted. The first service was in the 15th and the second in the 55th Illinois Volunteers.

A movement has been inaugurated by the women of the George H. H. Thomas Post, G.A.R., to secure for Cincinnati a home to be used exclusively for widows of army veterans. There is now no such home in the State. Congressman Longworth is to be asked to secure needed Federal legislation and several capitalists have been approached with a view to securing donations for a suitable building.

Word has been received in California that Prince Kanin, a general in the Japanese army, and a cousin and personal representative of the Japanese Emperor, will reach San Francisco this week, and that he comes bearing a message of national sympathy from the Mikado in connection with the recent disaster.

After making a thorough inspection of the rifle range at Sea Girt, N.J., Lieut. Col. Peter S. Bonus, of the 6th Cavalry, who will act as executive officer at the national matches, has gone to Washington. While at Sea Girt he was the guest of Gen. Bird W. Spencer, president of the N.R.A.

La France Militaire, considering the advantages that would accrue to France from her alliance with England in the army in war with Germany, shows that three British army corps of 30,000 men each could be landed on the continent, and the formation of a fourth corps would be possible in a short time. These hundred thousand men would form no slight support to France. The preponderance of the British fleet would enable France to remain quite easy as to the sea, and would free for service elsewhere not only the garrisons of the islands, ports, and sea fortresses, but all the reserves inland held ready to strengthen them. The men of the maritime inscription also would be available for service as soldiers on land. The whole French Far Eastern fleet might with safety be recalled to home waters, and a small force being left in the Mediterranean, eight battleships and four cruisers could be concentrated in the North Sea. The numbers to be added to France's defensive strength by the above arrangements would equal two corps d'armée. Not only this, but the aspect of the Italian frontier would be entirely changed. At present two army corps, in spite of all Italian assurances, watch the line of the Alps. The Anglo-French alliance would allow of their being sent en bloc to the north, for Italy would on no account enter into hostilities against England, from whom she expects nothing, and who could do her so much harm. Briefly then, France could, in the hypothesis advanced, add to her present strength all her colonial garrisons except that of Algeria, and recall a strong fleet. She could also retain many reservists destined for colonial service, and recall those who are living in North or South America.

One Russian officer quoted in the *Militär Wochenblatt*, says as the result of his experience in Manchuria, that "shields are absolutely necessary; it would be far better to reduce the number of guns per battery from eight to six and to horse each gun with eight horses rather than to do without shields." At the same time it is considered imperative that even shielded guns should, whenever possible, conceal themselves or provide cover from fire. The commander of the 43d Artillery Brigade gives a description of the shields provided for the six batteries of his command, and which were run up actually in the field. They were made in three parts, of sheet iron of a thickness of 2 1/2 to 3 mm., the upper one of the three folding down during movement. They were rifle-bullet proof beyond about 500 yards. Sept. 29, 1904, one of these shielded batteries was engaged for thirteen hours with three Japanese batteries. The shrapnel fire of these latter was extremely heavy, and is described as falling like hail upon the shields, so much so that at first it was difficult to get the detachments to leave their shelter-pits to serve the guns. It was, however, soon found that the greater safety lay behind the shields, for during the whole day only two men were actually wounded at the guns, while one was hit with the wagons and three in the shelter-pits, the total casualties being only six in all. On Oct. 1 again the same battery was very heavily engaged, being fired at in front by infantry and artillery and also in flank by hostile guns. The shields again saved the gunners from any but slight casualties and the shields themselves were not even penetrated by the shrapnel fragments.

Since the death of Colonel Regan, Veterinarian John Tempany, 9th Cav., has been the oldest man on the active list of the Army. He enlisted in Co. C, 1st Dragoons, May 21, 1858; was discharged from Troop C, 1st Cavalry, May 21, 1863; re-enlisted Feb. 11, 1867, and was discharged Feb. 11, 1872, all this enlistment being served at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., as acting veterinary surgeon. Was appointed veterinary surgeon, 7th Cavalry, March 19, 1872, and resigned Oct. 1, 1875. Re-appointed veterinary surgeon, 9th Cav., March 14, 1879, and has served continuously to the present date, showing over forty years' active service. His name does not appear on a sick report book in all that time, and he has never missed a minute's duty by sickness, a record of which Veterinarian Tempany is very proud. He was sixty-seven years seven months old on June 30, but went on a 250-mile "hike" with the Cavalry of Fort Riley on July 15.

"Some of the boys at the Presidio of San Francisco during the early 80's," writes a correspondent, "may remember their club, with young Keltons, Humphreys, Brookes, Haskins and the like as members, and also remember their signal whistle. How they are scattered world-wide in and out of the two Services and all the seas and continents find the wanderers! General Breckinridge had set off his fire balloons and fireworks July 4 at Pension Moy, Oberhofen, Lake Thun, Switzerland, when this whistle was heard coming into the grounds, and three of his sons came marching in from the United States as a surprise party: 1, an ex-lieutenant of Artillery; 2, an ex-cadet; and 3, a Princetonian; and found there the two kids from Germany. Concord, N.H., gave an answering whistle. Now, can anyone tell how? Col. and Mrs. Varney, of Ordnance, were there also, and Mrs. and Miss Crosley."

Admiral Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson, who, in the recent maneuvers of the British navy, was commander-in-chief of the fleet assigned to defend the English coast against the enemy, is known among his brother officers as one who, despite his sixty-four years, never takes a holiday. When on a cruiser he very seldom goes ashore at the ports his fleet or flagship visits, and then only to pay or return some official call. When he goes home to England, instead of going off on leave the first thing, like the other officers under him, he stays quietly on board the ship all the time she is in port. Being a bachelor, he is wedded to his profession, and in his estimation time devoted to any other pursuit is time wasted. Consequently there is no officer more thoroughly up-to-date in all that pertains to naval warfare.

The apprehensions of Mr. Cope Whitehouse concerning the Assuan dam on the Nile do not appear to be justified by experience. The holes and depressions caused by the rush were filled with solid granite masonry, set in cement mortar, up to the level of the sills of the sluices, and carried down an easy gradient to the rock surface 60m. down stream from the dam. Granite blocks embedded 0.40m. deep in the rock form the face work. Since August water has been flowing at a high velocity over these works, and with the exception of one spot, where the face work was badly jointed, the work has stood the test excellently. The remainder of this protection work will be finished this year.

WAR PLOT TO BURN NEW YORK.

Whether there was, during the Civil War, a deliberate attempt, officially sanctioned and supported by the Confederate government, to destroy the city of New York, is a question which has been the subject of intermittent controversy ever since the great conflict ended. The charge that such an enterprise was undertaken has often been made and as often denied both at the North and the South, and so vehement have been these allegations and contradictions that the student of the Rebellion seeking only the truth, has until now been quite unable to reach a definite conclusion supportable by historic authority. At last, however, a living witness has appeared whose testimony has all the force of conviction and who now boldly presents himself as the historian of stirring events in which he was himself an audacious participant.

This is John W. Headley, of Kentucky, who entered the Confederate service as an enlisted man in 1861 and was rapidly advanced until the summer of 1864 found him in the grade of captain and attached, as an officer of the Confederate army, to the mission of Jacob Thompson, the emissary of the Confederacy, in Canada. Captain Headley's testimony is contained in a work entitled "Confederate Operations in Canada and New York," recently issued by the Neale Publishing Company, which work, because of its candor, its clearness and the personal relation of the author to the story it tells, will be recognized as a unique and valuable contribution to the history of the Civil War period. The narrative as a whole is one of absorbing interest, but we are at present concerned solely with those portions of it which deal with the Confederate plot to destroy the city of New York in retaliation for the drastic measures employed by Sherman at Atlanta and on his march to the sea. Captain Headley quotes at length from what purport to be official communications from Mr. Davis, president of the Southern Confederacy, approving the plan and authorizing his representative in Canada, to supply the funds required to execute it.

The plot against New York was only a part of a larger scheme which contemplated the organization of a confederacy of Northwestern States and one of Northeastern States, the secession of the city of New York from the Empire State and the release of Confederate prisoners held at various points in the North—the expectation being that these various movements, being effected simultaneously or nearly so, would force an immediate cessation of hostilities between the North and the South. The plan approved by Jacob Thompson contemplated simultaneous uprisings in New York and Chicago, with incidental arrangements for firing the cities of Boston and Cincinnati about the same time. The destruction of New York was assigned to Colonel Martin, with whom were associated several other Confederate officers, including Captain Headley as second in command. They were assured that 20,000 Confederate sympathizers were in the city organized, armed and ready to join with them when the word was given. It had been represented to Jacob Thompson that the Governor of the State, Mr. Seymour, and the Mayor of the city, Fernando Wood, would remain inactive when the attempt was made. The day originally set for the attempt was Nov. 8, 1864—the day of the Presidential election.

In the meantime, Captain Headley and his associates had arrived in New York from Toronto. Colonel Martin and Captain Headley registered at the Hotel St. Denis, and the others, in pairs, at different hotels, all under assumed names. "Mr. James A. McMasters, editor of the *Freeman's Journal*," says Captain Headley, "was chief manager of leaders. * * * It was determined that a number of fires should be started in different parts of the city which would bring the population to the streets and prevent any sort of resistance to our movement"—which included the seizure of the Sub-Treasury, the release of the Confederate prisoners confined in Fort Lafayette and the occupation of the city and its approaches by the Confederate "Sons of Liberty," thus opening the way for a convention of delegates from New York, New Jersey and the New England States "to form a confederacy which would co-operate with the Southern Confederacy and the Northwestern Confederacy."

A few days before the election Major Gen. Benjamin F. Butler was ordered to New York with 10,000 Federal troops, and he issued a proclamation serving notice that he intended to deal with any disorders which might occur to disturb the public peace "and," remarks Captain Headley, "hinting that he had some information of disloyal movements." "The leaders of our conspiracy," the author continues, "were at once demoralized by the sudden advent of General Butler and his troops." Election day passed, McMasters withdrew from the plot and the conspirators were all at sea when one of their number proposed that they should set the city on fire "and give the people a scare if nothing else, and let the Government at Washington understand that burning homes in the South might find a counterpart in the North."

At an address in Washington Place, to which he was directed, Captain Headley received a valise containing twelve dozen four-ounce bottles, each filled with what was described as Greek fire, "with which," he remarks, "we were ready to create a sensation in New York." It was agreed that the fires should be started in the hotels so as to do the greatest damage in the business district on Broadway, and it was also understood that the work of destruction should begin at 8 p.m., Nov. 25, 1864.

At 6 o'clock on the evening named, Captain Headley goes on to state, the conspirators met, each received ten bottles of Greek fire, and separated, each to his appointed work, but with an agreement to meet the following night to compare notes. The author had rooms at the Astor House, City Hotel, Everett House and the United States Hotel. Colonel Martin had rooms at the Hoffman House, Fifth Avenue Hotel, St. Denis and two other hotels. Lieutenant Ashbrook had rooms at the St. Nicholas and La Farge. In all nineteen hotels were fired, namely: Hoffman House, Fifth Avenue, St. Denis, St. James, La Farge, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, Howard, Tammany, Brandreth's, Grammercy Park, Hanford, New England, Belmont, Lovejoy's, City Hotel, Astor House, United States and Everett.

"In my room on the top story of the Astor House," says Captain Headley, "I carefully opened a bottle of Greek fire at 7:20 p.m. and poured it on a pile of rubbish which I had placed on the bed. It blazed up instantly and the whole bed seemed to be in flames before I could get out. I locked the door and walked down the hall and stairway to the office which was fairly crowded with people. I left the key at the office as usual and passed out. Across at the City Hotel I proceeded in the same manner. Then in going down to the Everett House I looked over at my room in the Astor House. A bright light appeared within, but there were no indications below of any alarm. After getting through at the Everett House I started to the United States Hotel, when the fire bells began to

ring up town. I got through at the United States Hotel without trouble, but in leaving my key I thought the clerk looked at me a little curiously."

After firing the last hotel assigned to him the author returned to Broadway to see how his fires were doing. There was no panic at the Astor House, but great crowds were pouring out of Barnum's Museum nearly opposite. It was a quarter past nine o'clock and presently the alarm came from the City Hotel and the Everett House. Captain Headley learned when he met his fellow conspirators that one of them had broken open a bottle of Greek fire in Barnum's Museum for the fun of starting a scare, that another had done the same thing in the Metropolitan Theater and that a third had done likewise in Niblo's Garden. But the fires were all easily extinguished. "It seemed to us," says the author, "that there was something wrong with our Greek fire," and later he and his partners concluded that a job had been put up on them by Colonel Longmire, one of the original parties to the plot, but who abruptly withdrew from it for reasons that were not entirely clear. Finally, however, Captain Headley and his fellows concluded that the real traitor in their camp was Godfrey J. Hyams, of Arkansas. The conspirators all made their escape to Canada.

In confirmation of this interesting story Captain Headley quotes from an official report transmitted to the Confederate Secretary of State by Jacob Thompson, the Confederate agent in Canada, in which the latter says: "Colonel Martin was authorized to organize a corps to burn New York city and a most daring attempt has been made to burn that city, but their reliance on the Greek fire has proved a misfortune. It cannot be relied on as an agent in such work."

ADMINISTRATION OF A BRIGADE POST.

The Adaptation of Army Regulations to the Administration of the Brigade Post of Camp Stotsenburg, Pampana, P.I.

The Army Regulations outline a strict rule of procedure for the administration of small posts with all modern conveniences within the United States, and in time of peace. In times of war, their requirements must be met as far as possible or practicable under the circumstances, but there arise many military necessities and emergencies which require immediate action, which must not be delayed for any cause.

Now that the government is concentrating large bodies of troops in posts, the requirements of Army Regulations adapted to the administration of small commands must be modified and liberally construed in their application, otherwise the time of the commanding generals of these brigade posts will be so taken up with unimportant administrative details that no time will be left them for the important work of instructing and maneuvering their commands on advanced lines and seeing to their military efficiency and preparedness for actual field service.

It is believed that there is nothing in the following suggestions that violates any Army regulation, but that the adaptation of Army Regulations, as suggested within and as is now in operation in the Brigade Post of Camp Stotsenburg, is for the best interests of the Service for large commands from all points of view.

As far as possible, the details of administration and instruction will be left to subordinate commanders to whom they properly belong. Post headquarters will deal with regiments and detachments or separate battalions, through their respective commanding officers. Those commanders will be given latitude in carrying out existing orders for drilling and instructing their commands, but the post commander will, by frequent inspections, see that the results are in all respects satisfactory, and where organizations are found delinquent or lax, the commanders of the regiment or detached battalion concerned will be held strictly responsible.

Leaves of absence, under the provisions of paragraph forty-nine, A.R., will be granted by the post commander upon approved applications forwarded through military channels.

In view of the irregular hours of departure and arrival of Manila trains, the following decision will govern in the case of officers going to Manila by verbal permission: "Regimental commanders, the commanding officer, 6th Battalion, Field Art., and the surgeon, may, in their discretion, give officers of their respective commands permission to leave the post on one day returning the next. Such absences will not be counted as leaves and officers so absent will be shown as present on all morning reports." "All officers leaving the post for four hours or more under whatever authority, will register their departure and return, with authority for their absence, on the register at Post Headquarters."

Companies of intact regiments will be considered under the control of their respective regimental commanders in reference to the latter's authority to grant "furloughs in the prescribed form for periods of one month." (Par. 104, A.R.)

Under article XIX, A.R., the action ordered to be taken by the C.O. will be taken by the C.O. of the regiment or detached battalion to which the deserter belongs or by which or in which he is apprehended. These same commanders may send enlisted men in pursuit of a deserter when no expense is involved. In no case, however, are subordinate commanders competent to issue orders which involve issues to be made, or expenses incurred by post staff officers. This prohibition is general.

Under the provisions of paragraph 201, A.R., regimental commanders, and the C.O. of the 6th Battalion, F.A., and the surgeon will make frequent inspections of the buildings used by enlisted men of their commands.

A post order requires that weekly inspections of the post be made by a medical officer accompanied by the post police officer. Subordinate commanders will remedy promptly any irregularities or unsanitary conditions brought to their attention as a result of these inspections.

The commanding general of the post will inspect various buildings from time to time, especially where irregularities have been observed or reported.

Post exchange councils for the various authorized branches of the post exchange will be ordered as required by regulations and the necessities of the Service, in orders from this office. The roster for these councils will be kept at the headquarters to which they pertain, and the proceedings will be forwarded to this office for approval, through the respective regimental or detached battalion commander.

The attention of regimental commanders is called to the inspections to be made by them in Par. 328, A.R.

The company fund accounts of the batteries and the hospital will be made as required, by the post commander. All bakeries, whatever their location in the garrison, will be under the post treasurer and the baking of bread,

etc., for the entire command will be under his supervision. The post treasurer is authorized to make use of all bakeries and divide his work among them as may best meet the necessities of the case.

Newspapers and periodicals have been estimated for, for the coming fiscal year, to be addressed to organizations as follows: 3d Cavalry, 1st Infantry (including 6th Battalion, F.A.), 2d Infantry.

The commanding officers concerned will arrange for reading rooms or tents in their respective commands.

The report called for in Par. 351, A.R., will be rendered for each branch of the post exchange and through the channels prescribed in Par. 6 of this memorandum.

Guards will be turned out for their respective "Commanding Officers." All guards will be turned out for the "Commanding General." When a colonel commands the post, all guards will be turned out for him as "Commanding Officer."

Commanding officers of regiments and detached battalions will refer requests for surveys arising in their commands to surveying officers appointed by them. The same commanders will approve or disapprove the reports of survey so submitted.

If the amount involved exceeds \$500, all copies will be forwarded to this office. If the amount involved is less than \$500, two copies will be furnished the accountable officer, and the third forwarded to this office.

Requests for surveys by post staff officers and in any casual cases will be made to this office.

G.O. No. 191, series 1905, will be followed strictly in correspondence between this office and the post staff officers of record. In connection with the above cited order, this office will keep a suspended file of all communications received here, whether recorded or not but which are to come back with some action taken. Copies of all regimental general and special orders and circulars, and the orders of detached battalions will be furnished these headquarters as soon as they are issued.

The muster of regiments and detached battalions will be by the commanders thereof. The surgeon will muster the detachment of the hospital corps, the post adjutant will muster the post non-commissioned staff.

The details for each formation for review and muster will be published from these headquarters.

Complete efficiency reports will be forwarded to these headquarters by regimental commanders and commanders of detached battalions for every commissioned officer on duty under them on June 30. The surgeon will forward completed reports in the case of each commissioned medical officer on duty under his supervision on June 30. The commanding general will make out these reports only in the cases of regimental and detached battalion commanders, the surgeon, and any casual officers, or any staff officers not otherwise reported upon. He will add any remarks he may deem proper in forwarding all reports by indorsement.

A G.O. of the director of posts, P.I., published pursuant to an act of the Philippine Commission, requires that all official mail matter be stamped with the department, bureau, or post from which it is mailed.

Under the provisions of 1, Par. 849, A.R., each regiment will have a recruiting officer appointed by the commander thereof. A post recruiting officer will act on all other cases arising in the command.

G.O. No. 54, series 1905, Philippine Division, directs that—"Recruiting officers will submit direct to these headquarters, immediately upon the enlistment or re-enlistment of any man (Philippine scout excepted), a written report, giving the date and place of enlistment; the organization for which enlisted; by whom enlisted; organizations previously served in, and the period of service in each, with dates; also date of arrival in the Philippine Islands."

The commanding officer of the post is the only officer having power to place officers in arrest, except as provided in the 24th article of war. Charges and specifications will be forwarded to this office complete, including compliance with Par. 962, A.R., and G.O. No. 8, c.s., Headquarters Department of Luzon. Summary court cases arising in the post will be disposed of as follows:—Regimental commanders will refer all cases arising in their regiments to the summary court officer appointed by them for their regiment. All cases arising in the 6th Battalion, Field Artillery, Detachment Hospital Corps, and all casual cases will be referred from these headquarters to the post summary court for trial.

Papers forwarded to these headquarters, such as clothing schedules, requisitions for stationery, etc., calling for issues to be made by the Q.M., will not be prepared for the signature of the commanding general, but after he has signified his approval of same they will be approved by his command and signed by the adjutant. All such papers will be approved by the respective regimental commanders or detached battalion commander before being forwarded to this office. Ration returns will not be prepared for the signature of the commanding general. When he has signified his approval of same they will be approved by his command and signed by the adjutant. They will always be examined and approved by subordinate commanders before being forwarded to this office. Pay rolls will be completed by regimental commanders and the commanders of detached battalions, and the surgeon as the commanding officer of the detachment of the hospital corps.

They will be forwarded by the same commanders direct to the chief paymaster of the department.

All dealings with the medical department of the post will be through the "Surgeon" as the commander of a distinct detachment.

Regimental commanders, commanders of detached battalions, and the surgeon will take final action on all passes submitted to them. They will also make proper arrangements for having reports of departure and return on passes properly made.

Whenever the permanent commander of the post is to be absent for one week or more, the senior colonel commanding during his absence will be carried on detached service from his regiment, the next senior commanding the same, and thus leaving the post commander free and unhampered to see to the proper administration of the post as a whole. Under no circumstances will the headquarters and any regiment be combined in any way with post headquarters.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. VAN HORN MOSELEY, Capt. 5th Cav., Adjutant, Hqs., Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P.I., June 6, 1906.

The foregoing memorandum is approved and will govern in the administration of affairs of this command. Any communications that may be issued from time to time modifying or amending the above will be attached to or filed with these papers.

J. M. LEE, Brigadier General, U.S.A., Commanding.

The collection of relics and souvenirs of General the Marquis de Lafayette, which were exhibited at the Columbian Exhibition at Chicago in 1893, were sold at auction for \$20,000 on July 4 at Christie's, in London.

MARCH OF THE 5TH INFANTRY.

The march of Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, 5th U.S. Infantry, Col. Calvin D. Cowles commanding, from Plattsburg Barracks to the camp of instruction at Mt. Gretna, Pa., ended in Albany, N.Y., on July 26, the troops entraining on that day for the remainder of their journey. They marched into Albany early in the morning, crossing the boulevard viaduct and marching down Central avenue and State street to Second avenue, where three special trains awaited them. Both officers and men were sunburnt, but all looked as fresh as if they had just been out on a short tramp instead of a 200 mile march. With the military band playing a lively air and the flags flying, the 800 of Uncle Sam's soldiers presented a patriotic sight as they marched through the streets and that they were welcome was manifested by the enthusiastic applause which greeted their progress through the city.

The regiment remained in the city from early morning until 4:30 p.m., when the trains pulled out for Pennsylvania. The Albany Journal, in its report of the visit of the troops, says that they made a fine appearance and left an excellent impression. The men were granted leaves of absence in groups of six so that they could visit the city. The order was given that any man left behind would be compelled to pay his own transportation expenses to Mt. Gretna and the expenses of the guard of four men which would ordinarily be sent after him and also stand trial before a court-martial. Major Fremont said that the men had been well-behaved ever since they left the barracks, and he was sorry to see that some of the newspapers had said that the men had been guilty of rowdiness. He denied this most strenuously, and said that he had never seen a body of soldiers who behaved better than his regiment. The men had enjoyed the trip, they were all in good health and had been well treated all along the route.

Colonel Cowles and the members of his staff were entertained at luncheon at the Albany Club by General Phisterer and other officers of the National Guard, and a banquet was given at the Fort Orange Club by the officers of the 2d Battalion, 1st Regiment, N.Y.N.G., which was attended by the following officers of the 5th U.S. Infantry: Major Fremont, Captain Field, Lieuts. William S. Sinclair, Vincent M. Elmore, jr., John J. Mudgett, Joseph K. Partello, Auswell E. Deitch, Karl Truesdell, John C. Ashburn, Francis C. Endicott, Daniel A. Nolan. Capt. William E. Dove, U.S.A., of the recruiting station at Albany, was also a guest.

The Troy Record says of the 5th Infantry: "Colonel Cowles is a typical United States Army officer. Genial in disposition, he readily makes friends, but he is a strict disciplinarian and at all times has perfect control of his men. He took command of the 5th Infantry about a year ago. Previous to that time he served with the 4th Infantry in the Philippines. His total time of service in the islands was four and a half years. Colonel Cowles, while not a musician himself, is partial to good music. He takes great pride in his band, which he asserts is one of the very best in the Service. He also has great respect for the American flag and never passes Old Glory along the roadside without ordering the musicians to play and the regiment, if it is at route step, to come to attention. In one instance yesterday, near Schenectady, the flag waved from a house which was occupied solely by a colored woman and her two children. The usual formality was gone through in the same manner which would have been pursued had the house been the mansion of an official high in Army circles. An incident of the march of the regiment through Schenectady which was greatly appreciated by the 5th's officers was the joining of his old comrades by Brig. Gen. Charles L. Davis, U.S.A., retired, who is now a resident of that city. General Davis was the colonel of the 5th during its term of service in the Philippines, and was greatly admired by the men. He retired from the Army in 1903. Yesterday he rode out and joined his old comrades before they struck the electric city and accompanied them on their further forward march and then when they got into Schenectady General Davis reviewed the boys. General Davis, when a captain in the Army back in 1881, was on recruiting service for a time in Albany."

As the regiment was passing through Schenectady John Gray, an enlisted man of the command, received word that his mother had died in that city the day before, and later Colonel Cowles granted him a five days' leave of absence to attend her funeral. He will rejoin the regiment at Mt. Gretna.

Among the incidents of the trip was the breaking down of a bridge by a heavy commissary wagon. This compelled the Glidden automobilists to make a detour of twelve miles over the roughest kind of mountain roads.

A MARTYR TO CIVILIZATION.

The Christian Advocate, of Nashville, publishes the following as an editorial:

"The spirit in which the plain American soldier is doing his unheralded and much-maligned work for peace and civilization amid the treacherous barbarians and in the unspeakable climate of the smaller Philippine Islands had an impressive and melancholy illustration the other day in the death of Lieut. F. C. Bolton, of the 17th Infantry. A year or more ago this officer was sent to subdue a hostile village in a certain tribe of head-hunters, the Taga-calos, who had already agreed to be at peace with the Government. Instead of fighting the villagers he entered into a parley with them, and bloodshed was averted. He became a friend of the head man of the village, whom he visited at his home.

"Recently this tribe got restless and unmanageable, and Lieutenant Bolton went again to pacify them. The matters in dispute were talked over and settled; and so convinced was Lieutenant Bolton of the good faith of his native friends that with one companion and unarmed, to show his faith in them, he started into the interior to spend a week among the natives. The treacherous villain whose hospitality he had trusted murdered both the Americans on the road, unable to resist the temptation to shed innocent blood. Afterwards he boasted that he once more 'felt like a man.'

"It was a martyr's death. It was in the spirit of Christ that a man who had arms and soldiers at his command deliberately laid them aside to prove his confidence in human nature. That he was betrayed and murdered but shows how much remains to be done by such men as he to teach these poor savages that manhood is not exhibited in the assassination of the unarmed and helpless. And there are thousands of our soldiers who are thus honestly and unostentatiously doing their duty as apostles of civilization and peace who get scant praise and no recognition. Yet if in the heat of a battle that has been forced on them by unreasoning and bloodthirsty savages some vengeful deed is done or even alleged, the goose-quill

warriors throughout our whole country revel in denunciation of men of whose temptations they know nothing and the title of whose hardships they would not so much as touch with one of their fingers.

"All honor to Lieutenant Bolton! We had never heard of him before. We do not know anything of his parentage or training. But he was a good American and a good soldier, and he died a noble death."

GERMAN AND FRENCH DISCIPLINE.

Colonel Gaedke, who was brought into prominence during the Russo-Japanese war by his incisive criticisms as a war correspondent, has recently published in the Berliner Tageblatt an article upon German discipline in contrast with the discipline of the French army, to which latter he gives the preference. He distinguishes between the discipline which results from voluntary submission and that of the German army, which is the result of coercion. German soldiers are forced to obey, and they do not, as a rule, act with spontaneous willingness. This iron discipline was marvellously suitable for the tactics of former times, but is not applicable to the modern science of war. Moreover, he argues that the great success of the German army has not been due to this rigorous discipline, which has caused it to be taken as a model of perfection for other armies. Victory was assured to them much more by the qualities of officers and by the practical spirit and high training which distinguishes the general body of officers. At present, the Colonel adds, German soldiers glorify their past successes and hold obstinately to customs which were never more than of secondary importance. The flexible Japanese discipline is contrasted with the rigid and narrow system of the Russian army, which, from many points of view, resembles that obtaining under the German military system. Colonel Gaedke points out that no wide social barrier lay between the Japanese officer and the private soldier to the destruction of community of feeling, and he points to the amiable relations which exist in the French army. With less labor and fewer inspections he believes that French officers attain the same result as in the German army, and French troops are always in evidence amongst the people, in their exercises and trainings, while in Germany military work is conducted mostly in barrack squares, and spectators are not encouraged. The conclusion is, therefore, that the German system, which makes of the German army a military machine, has in a high degree what the French call the defects of its qualities.

A-B-C DIALOG (4).

A. Have you ever thought much upon the subject of courtesy in the Army?

B. Indeed, I have. My introduction to the Service furnished a commentary.

A. First things make lasting impressions, surely. How were you introduced?

B. At the tip of a corporal's thumb nail, flung in my face.

A. Anything else?

B. Yes, sir. A cornucopia of abusive language was showered upon me.

A. Was not that exceptional?

B. Socrates said that a principle which has soundness should stand firm, not only now and then, but always and forever. However, in that place, where correct principles were supposed to be taught, that which you surmise to have been exceptional was the rule in the initial period.

A. Do you not over-rate the principle of courtesy?

B. No, sir. It is the co-efficient to all successful military administration. I mean the courtesy which never unnecessarily wounds the self-esteem of others. I mean the courtesy which operates downward as well as upward, on the level, and between all grades.

A. Don't you think there is sometimes an oversensitiveness on the subject?

B. Perhaps. But let me tell you that the impress of a soldier and a gentleman (synonymous words) is keenly enjoyed by men at large. The very word "gentleman" is a talisman and a wonderful haven for the thoughts, the disposition and good discipline of all.

A. Do you think the military profession prone to discourtesy?

B. As a member of that profession, myself, I should not be the first to agree to that. I think there is no other profession in the world which affords finer opportunities and ways and means for the profitable exercise of courtesy. But I would like to see a good deal more of it.

A. May it not be that a gain in courtesy would mean a loss of forceful authority?

B. Let us be informed by Nature when she works with suave and element forces in building the oak. Never copy the earthquake and hurricane, except to disorganize and destroy. Remember the insistence of Regulations that courtesy be observed between military men. And I have always thought the salutations, in general, throughout the Drill Regulations, and the compliments specifically laid down, have a most pertinent significance below the surface of things.

A. Who was that civilian I saw you with yesterday?

B. That was not a civilian, but an officer in civilian clothes, whose duties, from time to time, bring him in that way to numerous garrisons; and, by accident, he had found himself inquiring his way about from enlisted men; and, at other times, from officers. The remarkable statement he made to me was that he met with more uniform courtesy from the former than from the latter, in appearing as a civilian to both.

A. I think Regulations say that courtesy is indispensable between military men, but say nothing of its exercise in other directions.

B. It would be supposed to be a waste of words.

A. Our subject is almost without end, is it not?

B. True enough. I'm going for my mail. Good day.

Mr. Richard Barry, the American correspondent who was with the Japanese army at the siege of Port Arthur, about which he has written an interesting book, publishes an article in the Philadelphia Public Ledger in which he relates the following concerning the late Field Marshal Kodama: "Of all the Japanese commanders Kodama was the only one who ever used the personal 'I' in speaking of the army. In outlining impending maneuvers he would say: 'On such a day I will be in such a place. On the day after I will meet the enemy with many guns and enough men. On the following day I will telegraph to Tokio that the field is ours.' At another time he drew forth his yatate and made a diagram. He told the number of troops on both sides, predicted the probable days of attack and concluded by looking into his open fist, which he spasmodically closed, saying, 'I hold Port Arthur there.'"

Secretary Root arrived at Rio de Janeiro July 27 on the U.S.S. Charleston, Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow, U.S.N., commanding, and received a salute of nineteen guns from the harbor forts and from the warships of Brazil, Germany and Argentina assembled there. Mr. Root was welcomed by General Rio-Branco, the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, representing President Alves. A reception was held beneath a floral arch at the landing place, and General Rio-Branco delivered an address on the advantages of a Pan-American alliance. A special session of the Pan-American Congress, in honor of Secretary Root, was held July 31, and Mr. Root and the American Ambassador, Mr. Griscom, were entertained at luncheon by General Rio-Branco. In the evening Ambassador Griscom gave a diplomatic dinner in honor of Mr. Root. At the special session of the Pan-American Congress Secretary Root delivered an address defining the purpose and policy of the United States with regard to the other American republics, in the course of which he said: "We wish for no victories except those of peace. We wish for no territory except our own, and no sovereignty except over ourselves. We deem the independence and rights of the smallest and weakest member of the family of nations entitled to as much respect as those of the greatest empire, and we deem the observance of that respect to be the chief guarantee for the weak against the oppression of the strong. We neither claim nor desire any rights or privileges of power that we do not freely concede to every American republic. Let us pledge ourselves to aid each other in the full performance of our duty to humanity, which the acceptance of the declaration implies, so that in time the weakest and most unfortunate of our republics may come to march with equal step by the side of the stronger and more fortunate. Let us unite in creating, maintaining and making effective in all the American republics an opinion whose power shall influence international conduct, prevent international wrong, narrow the causes of war, forever preserve our free lands from the burden of such armaments as are massed behind the frontiers of Europe and bring us nearer to the perfection of order and liberty."

Speaking of the withdrawal of Lieut.-Col. Lea Febiger, 3d Infantry, from the relief at San Francisco, the Chronicle of that city says: "The duties performed by his office will come under the supervision of First Lieut. Henry H. Scott, Artillery Corps, whose position of department superintendent under the relief commission becomes one of the most important in the relief organization. Scott, who is a San Francisco boy, was one of the forty-five officers who were called in the first days of the emergency work by General Greely. These forty-five came to be known in Army circles as the brain trust, owing to a phrase in the order calling them to San Francisco. Later Scott was one of the six officers recommended by General Greely to be granted leave to remain with the relief work after the formal withdrawal of the Army. At that time he was taken from Colonel Febiger's office and went to Dr. Devine's office to be executive officer in charge of the seven sections, filling that position until his appointment to take charge of the work which Colonel Febiger has been doing. Lieutenant Scott is the son of Henry Harrison Scott, who was identified with financial circles in this city. At the time of his father's death in 1896 he took charge of a coal business which his father left. When he entered the Marine Corps his nomination was recommended by the members of the Chamber of Commerce and many of his father's friends here. Later he was transferred to the Army, and by an act of Congress his service in the Navy was counted for his rank in the Army."

In the rifle competition of the Philippines Division Infantry team for 1906, held at Malabang, Mindanao, the results of which are announced in G.O. 31 of the Philippines Division, June 7, the winners of gold and silver medals, out of 161 competitors, were the following: Gold medals, 1st Lieut. Charles R. Pettis, C. E., grand aggregate, 809; Sergt. Arthur J. Rodgers, Co. D, 16th Inf., 802; Sergt. John Dittmer, Co. E, 15th Inf., 799. Silver medals: Corpl. Thomas Lynett, Co. C, 15th Inf., 791; 1st Lieut. Walter B. McCaskey, 21st Inf., 787; Pvt. Lyle H. Stewart, Co. C, 16th Inf., 784; 2d Lieut. Joseph O. Mauborgne, 6th Inf., 782; 1st Sergt. Thomas W. Jones, Co. H, 2d Inf., 781; Cmsy. Sergt. Abraham Hill, 24th Inf., 771; Sergt. John C. Reed, Co. M, 6th Inf., 770; Pvt. Louis H. Apirian, Co. M, 21st Inf., 768. There were also twenty-one bronze medals awarded. In the Cavalry team competition, held at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, sixty-three competitors, Capt. James N. Munro, 3d Cav., was awarded a gold medal for grand aggregate of 797. Silver medals were awarded to Corpl. Preston I. Delph, Troop I, 4th Cav., 777; 2d Lieut. Edward R. Coppock, 3d Cav., 757; and 1st Lieut. Jens E. Stedje, 4th Cav., 751. Eight bronze medals were also awarded. In the Philippines Division pistol team competition at Camp Stotsenburg, seventy-five competitors, gold medals were awarded to Cook Samuel L. Carson, Troop A, 4th Cav., aggregate, 278; and Capt. William H. Oury, 24th Inf., 274. Silver medals to Sergt. James W. Dell, 5th Battery, F.A., 274; and 1st Lieut. Jens E. Stedje, 4th Cav., 274. Ten bronze medals were awarded.

The Secretary of the Navy returned to Washington August 1, and assumed charge of affairs at the Navy Department for two weeks, when he will again go on a vacation for the remainder of the summer. He stated emphatically this week that the question of appointment of a successor to Paymr. Gen. Henry T. B. Harris would not be taken up in any event before October 1 next, and he qualified this statement by saying that he was not even certain that a successor to Paymaster General Harris as Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts would even then be decided. With regard to the next Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks to succeed Civil Eng. M. T. Endicott, who will retire for age in September, Secretary Bonaparte stated that he was having considerable difficulty. He said that there were numerous applicants from the members of the Corps of Civil Engineers who have served seven years, and the question had now resolved itself into whether an older officer would be chosen or whether one of the younger officers, who has barely served the requisite seven years in his Corps, would be selected. This is a matter which will be taken up with the President about September 1. Secretary Bonaparte made the positive statement that Rear Admiral Converse, who retired from active duty

last May, would remain on duty as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation at least until next March.

Some time in the fall, before the fleet goes south, and after the review by the President on Labor Day, the Atlantic Fleet will be completely reorganized. The details of the new fleet organization have not yet fully been worked out at the Navy Department, but it is understood that it will have at least three battleship divisions, each consisting of four first class battleships. Rear Admiral R. D. Evans will remain Commander-in-Chief, but it has not yet been decided who the other flag officers will be. The Fifth Division, Atlantic Fleet, consisting of the Minneapolis, Des Moines, Denver and Cleveland, was disbanded on July 28, and the ships composing it assigned to special duty. The armored cruiser division, consisting of the West Virginia, Colorado, Pennsylvania and Maryland, will be detached on September 3, after the Presidential review and ordered to the Asiatic station. Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson, commanding this division, is to be made Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic station on his arrival there.

Governor Higgins, of New York, made a half-hour speech at the National Army Day exercises at Chautauqua Assembly July 28. Bishop J. H. Vincent presided. The other speakers were Major Gen. O. O. Howard and William C. Langdon, of New York. Seven thousand persons listened to the addresses. Answering the complaints of the pessimists, Governor Higgins said: "The idea of some that the world grows worse as it grows older is not unnatural, but we must not forget that in our struggle for freedom in the War of the Revolution the task of Washington and his fellow patriots was prolonged and made more painfully difficult by graft among officers of the Army to whom was confided the sacred trust of supplying with food and clothing his starving and freezing soldiers. To the betrayal of that trust and disloyalty to their great leader and their country were due the horrors of Valley Forge and the bloodstains left by unshod feet upon the snow and ice in the forced march which preceded the capture of Trenton. To-day such cruelty in graft would be impossible."

Brig. Gen. T. J. Wint, commanding the Department of the Missouri, asked a decision by wire on the following: "Should Par. 216, Small Arms Firing Regulations, be construed liberally so as to allow excusing all soldiers leaving station, whether by proper authority or not, as in case of those on furlough, transferred, retired, deserted or died?" In reply from Headquarters Northern Division, St. Louis, Mo., July 21, by order of General Corbin, Lieut. Col. C. J. Crane, Military Secretary, telegraphed: "Comparing old and new regulations, held that restrictions upon application of Department Commander's power to excuse from classification certain men leaving or joining station during practice season is that in each case company commander must show impracticability of carrying the course to completion. This would not apply to furloughs within power of company commander to disapprove during practice season, but would apply to other cases cited. Strict construction should be made."

Major Fischer, chief of the clothing department of German forces in East Africa, has been arrested on a charge of accepting bribes, amounting to \$25,000, from a wholesale firm. This arrest is the result of charges made in the Reichstag by Deputy Erzberger, who alleged that gifts and money collected for the soldiers at the front have never reached their destination, and that new uniforms, rifles and kits supposed to have been sent to Africa have been sold to farmers in the Argentine. He accused officers in Africa with having built bungalows for their mistresses with the public money and alleged general demoralization in the colonial service. The Catholic party in the Reichstag, to which Erzberger belongs, declared that they would vote for no more colonial appropriations until reforms had been made.

Lieut. Carlo Pfister, Italian naval attaché at Washington, who has just returned from a leave of absence spent in Italy, is reported as saying: "Since the Spanish-American War, the American Navy has risen rapidly in the admiration of the powers of Europe. This is especially so in naval circles. The nations of the Old World did not have an exceedingly high opinion of your ships and men, but the victories of Sampson, Dewey and Schley and the splendid work of the fleets as a whole have placed the American Navy on a vastly different footing. The American Navy is to-day an object of constant study and observation to the naval officers of Europe." Lieutenant Pfister said he believed that any of the first class battleships in the American Navy would be a match for the new English battleship Dreadnought.

The weird inference that a local press correspondent in a small town can draw from the simplest of happenings of whose real import he chances to be ignorant, is illustrated in a despatch from Fort Worth, Tex., to the Baltimore American. It reports under date of July 26 that: "Twenty-one cars loaded with federal troops passed through here last night en route to Mexican border posts. It is believed the Government is strengthening the posts in anticipation of the threatened uprising in the sister republic." The American makes no unnecessary comment, but simply publishes below a Washington despatch noting the departure of the 25th Infantry for its new post in Texas, owing to the abandonment of Fort Niobara, Neb., with the stop of the 25th and other regiments at the camp near Austin to take part in the summer maneuvers.

The Navy Department received only two brief dispatches from Rear Admiral Evans relating to the collision on July 30, at the entrance to Newport harbor, of the battleships Alabama and Illinois. In both of these dispatches Admiral Evans stated emphatically that he did not believe either ship was damaged below the water line and the damages above the water line were of a superficial character. He notified the Navy Department on Aug. 1 that he had appointed a court of inquiry to investigate the accident. The court consists of Capt. R. F. Tilley, commanding the Iowa, president, Capt. E. C. Pendleton, commanding the Missouri, Capt. N. E. Niles, commanding the Maine, with Lieut. Comdr. W.

J. Terhune as judge advocate. Divers are endeavoring to determine the extent of the under-water damage. On the Illinois, four of the 6-inch guns on the starboard side forward were damaged and a portion of the forward deck was sprung. The starboard shaft was bent and the starboard propeller cracked. The Alabama sustained severe damage to two of her 6-inch guns, one of them being badly bent. A compartment around a casemate on the port side forward is leaking. Both ships will have to go to a navy yard for repairs.

The preliminary examinations of candidates for appointment to the Medical Corps of the Army as contract surgeons with a view to their taking the course at the Army Medical School and a final examination for appointment as assistant surgeons in the Army, were begun in various parts of the United States on July 31. Sixty-three candidates have been approved by the War Department and appeared before the various examining boards. As a result of the first preliminary examination held in May seven approved candidates were obtained and it is hoped that an additional number will be obtained to make it reasonable to suppose that a sufficient number will take the course at the Medical School and pass the final examination to fill the twenty-one vacancies now existing in the grade of assistant surgeon.

Another bogus naval man, this time "Lieutenant Townsend," has been raising funds for a seaman's home, taking with him a paper bearing the forged signatures of Senator George Peabody Wetmore and Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, indicating that they had each given \$500 to his cause. The scheme was exposed by Lieut. Samuel Thomas, U.S.N., who heard of it and understood that the man was using his name. When Lieutenant Thomas sounded the warning the impostor had fled. It must make a retired admiral feel very comfortable to see his name down for \$500 on a subscription paper, even though it be a bogus one. The mere suggestion of so much wealth must flatter him.

A mimeographed copy of the new part of the provisional drill regulations for the Field Artillery of the Army, prepared by the Field Artillery Board at Fort Riley, has been mailed this week by the War Department to all the camps of instruction in order that these new regulations, just adopted, may be put in use by the Field Artillery troops at the various camps. It is "Part IV, Mounted Instruction," directing as to the organization formation and maneuvers of the battalion and the regiment mounted; "Part V, Service of Information and Communication," scouts, couriers, telephone and signal communication; "Part VI, Artillery in the Field Reconnaissance and Selection of Positions."

The commanding officer of Co. A, 18th Inf., asked for a decision as to how, and with what organization, men transferred in the same regiment during the target season should be classified. The War Department replies that men who complete the course in any organization should be classified in that organization. Those who fire part of the course in any organization will be classified in that organization, unless excused by the department commander from classification under Par. 216, Small Arms Firing Regulations.

Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., arrived at San Francisco Aug. 2 on the Pacific Mail liner Manchuria, after an absence of eighteen months in the Orient. General MacArthur was sent to Manchuria by the President toward the latter part of the Russo-Japanese war, to observe the Japanese military operations. He was attached to the Second Army under General Oku, Chief of the General Staff, and arrived in time to be present at the fall of Mukden.

After an eleven days' journey overland through Illinois and Indiana, the 14th and 21st Batteries of Field Artillery, commanded by Capt. L. G. Berry, of the 21st, arrived at Fort Benjamin Harrison from Fort Sheridan on July 26. Captain Berry succeeded to the command when Major Charles G. Treat became ill at Lafayette and had to go to a private hospital. The length of the march was 250 miles.

A Mexican, described as an accredited and influential officer of a local branch railway union, is reported as soberly telling his compatriots that war with the United States is inevitable, but to have no fear, for that, while the United States Navy would probably bombard both coasts, the triumphant Mexican army would sweep across the Rio Grande to the Canada line, taking permanent possession of all that might please them.

The increase in the cost of labor and material, and the rigid enforcement of the eight-hour law, will be a serious embarrassment to officers charged with the duty of expending the Congressional appropriations for the current year. They will be expected by Congress to produce results impossible under the conditions Congress has itself created.

The War Department will promulgate in a week or ten days the annual order making allowances for ammunition for target practice for the Coast and Field Artillery. This is an important order and is being awaited with much interest by the Artillery Corps.

The 23d Infantry, under command of Col. Philip Reade, arrived July 26 at Camp Roosevelt, Pa., where Regulars and State troops will be encamped during the next month. Late that night two squadrons of the 15th United States, from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., also reached the camp.

The transport Sherman, which sailed from San Francisco July 25 for Manila, via Honolulu and Guam, carried the passengers noted last week, also, 112 enlisted men, U.S.M.C., forty-eight Igorrotes, three recruits, 10th Inf., for Honolulu, and nineteen Hospital Corps.

An injunction has been issued restraining the payment of the \$25,000 claimed by the Government as part of the money taken by Greene and Gaynor.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila press despatches of Aug. 1 state that Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Visayas, has notified the Division Commander, Major General Wood, that he now has a force of five hundred Regular troops together with detachments of Philippine Scouts and Constabulary ready to operate against the Pulajane outlaws in Leyte and Samar. The municipal presidents charge that the recent outbreak was caused by Governor Deyvera disarming the municipal police of many towns, thus leaving the homes of the people practically unguarded.

Col. David J. Baker, U.S.A., Assistant Chief of the Philippine Constabulary, who is now in the United States, but will shortly return to constabulary duty, has been violently attacked by two Filipino newspapers, published in Manila, the *Democracia* and the *Renacimiento*, which have frequently condemned his method of operating against the ladrones. The journals named insist that Colonel Baker should not be permitted to resume duty with the constabulary. After a campaign against the ladrones in Cavite province a year ago, in which Colonel Baker took part, the *Renacimiento* accused him of cruelty, whereupon he brought suit against the editor of that journal for libel, but the accused was acquitted.

Governor General Ide, of the Philippines, has received reports that in the fiscal year ending June 30 the imports of rice to the Philippines decreased 61,072,411 pounds, valued at \$3,084,183 in gold. He says that if the same ratio of decrease continues a year or even six months no more rice will be imported, and in two years the islands ought to be exporting rice. Local shippers contend that the decrease in importation is a result of the poverty of the people, who are living on yams and other food. The shippers insist that the Philippines will never export rice.

According to advice from Doctor Heiser, Commissioner of Public Health of the Philippine Islands, the recent outbreak of cholera is traceable to the presence of unusual swarms of flies. Doctor Heiser is urging a general war upon the pests, which are said to be worse in all parts of the Philippines than they have been for years.

It is intimated that Judge James F. Tracy, of the Philippine Supreme Court, is expected to succeed Gen. James F. Smith as Vice-Governor General of the Philippines when the latter assumes the governor generalship of the islands in September, according to advices from Manila.

RECENT DEATHS.

Rouse Simmons Egelston, who died at Atlanta, Ga., on July 25, aged eighty-four, was lieutenant-colonel of the 97th New York Volunteer Infantry, known as the 5th Oneida, during the Civil War. He entered the Volunteer Service as captain of that regiment, Feb. 18, 1862; reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel Feb. 17, 1865, and was honorably mustered out July 18, 1865. He entered the Regular Service as second lieutenant, 25th U.S. Inf., July 28, 1866, was transferred to the 18th U.S. Inf. in April, 1869, and honorably mustered out Jan. 1, 1871. He was in the Mail Service at Atlanta until injured in the Southern railway yards there in 1901. He was born in New York.

Mrs. Ruth E. Cleveland, who died at Warsaw, N.Y., on July 23, aged ninety-three years and two months, was the mother of Condr. Zera L. Tanner, U.S.N.

Midshipman Kennedy B. Kilduff of Staten Island, N.Y., who had been a student at the Naval Academy for less than one month, died there on July 29, after an operation by the Naval Academy surgeons for appendicitis. He was taken ill early in the week, but was thought to be much better on Wednesday and was discharged from the hospital. On Thursday Midshipman Kilduff attended classes and drills, but was feeling so bad in the evening that he again entered the hospital. Serious symptoms had appeared and it was decided to operate. This was done Saturday afternoon, but the patient did not recuperate. His mother and also his brother, Midshipman William D. Kilduff, who was a member of the same class, were with him when he died. The latter has tendered his resignation from the Academy, but Superintendent Sands has granted him six weeks leave of absence and at the end of that time he will be allowed to withdraw his resignation should he wish to do so. The body was carried to the 1:30 train Sunday afternoon to be taken to New York for interment. The escort was under charge of Lieut. Allen Buchanan, U.S.N., and consisted of the Naval Academy Band, a detachment of marines and all the midshipmen now at the Academy. Superintendent Sands accompanied the body to the station. Eight sailors acted as body-bearers and the pall bearers were the following members of Midshipman Kilduff's class: N. Scott, J. L. Ribeldaffer, J. W. Gates, J. M. Whitehead, S. S. Lewis, and J. R. Mann, jr. At the West Street station the midshipmen and marines were drawn up in line in the street and saluted as the hearse passed. The coffin, draped in the Union Jack, was placed on a bier on the station lawn, and a firing squad of marines fired three volleys and the Academy bugler blew "Taps."

Medical Director George Peck, U.S.N., retired, died on Thursday, July 26, at Lake Mohonk, N.Y. He was born in Orange, N.J., and was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1847. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the College of New Jersey ten years later. He was commissioned as assistant surgeon in the Navy, Feb. 25, 1851, assigned to the Cyane and cruised in the Caribbean Sea and about the West Indies. Later he crossed the Isthmus of Panama when there was no railroad there. He was one of those that rescued the survivors of Strain's expedition. Surgeon Peck made a tour of the principal cities of Nicaragua and was present at the bombardment of San Juan del Norte. He was promoted to passed assistant surgeon, April 10, 1856, and surgeon, May 30, 1861. In 1861 he was appointed surgeon of the Seminole and served on her during the Potomac River campaign. He was present at the capture of Port Royal, Fernandina, Norfolk and the batteries at Sewell's Point. He was in the naval engagement of Hampton Roads and saw the Merrimack defeated. As surgeon of the Vanderbilt he made a trip around the Horn in 1865 and witnessed the bombardment of Callao by the Spaniards. A year later he crossed the continent from San Francisco to New York with Commodore Rodgers and a troop of cavalry. He was made a medical inspector June 1, 1871, and later served on various medical boards for promotion or retirement; was promoted medical director Jan. 7, 1878, and from 1880 to 1883 was at Mare Island, Cal. He represented the Medical Department of the Navy at the ninth international medical congress at Washington in 1887. He was retired with the rank of captain July 9, 1888. He was a member of the Military Order of Loyal Legion, the Sons of the Revolution, and

various medical and historical societies. For a number of years he had made his home at Elizabeth, N.J. Funeral services were held at his late residence, No. 926 North Broad street, Elizabeth, on Monday, July 30.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Army Relief Society held on May 17, 1906, in New York city, the sad intelligence of the death of Margaret Sloan Durrye was announced, and the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That this board, sensible of the loss which in the death of their fellow manager, Mrs. Joseph Durrye, has befallen her family and her friends; the managers of the Army Relief Society desire to record their sense of the particular loss that this society has sustained. As manager, as secretary and as a tender personal friend Mrs. Durrye endeared herself to every member of the society and to every Army woman and child who came under her loving and beautiful influence. The society holds in affectionate remembrance her friendship, her justice and her unwavering loyalty. Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Rev. Doctor Durrye and family. Juliet K. Lamont, President."

Med. Insp. William E. Taylor, U.S. Navy, retired, died on the night of July 30, 1906, at the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy from July 3, 1859. During the Civil War he served on board the U.S.S. Savannah from the date of his appointment until November, 1860, and on board the U.S.S. St. Mary's from January, 1861, to May, 1862. He was promoted to passed assistant surgeon Aug. 22, 1862, afterwards serving at the Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia, Pa., from August to September, 1862, when detached and ordered to the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Pa. He was promoted to surgeon Sept. 5, 1862, and on Dec. 12, 1862, was ordered detached from the Naval Asylum and to the Iroquois, serving on board that vessel from December, 1862, to January, 1864; on receipt of his commission as medical inspector Dec. 31, 1876, and was transferred to the retired list Jan. 14, 1881. He has been on duty at the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii, continually from Sept. 16, 1901, to the date of his death, July 30, 1906.

From Fort Worden, Wash., July 25, a correspondent writes: "On Thursday the officers and ladies of this district were shocked to learn of the sudden death of Mrs. Lupton at Fort Casey. Mrs. Lupton has been the guest of her daughter and son-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Robert E. Noble, Med. Dept., for three months, and during that time has made numerous friends. Deepest sympathy was felt for Mrs. Noble, who was alone with her mother at the time of her death, Captain Noble being at Vancouver Barracks making preparations to go to the maneuvers at American Lake. Mrs. Lupton comes from a distinguished Alabama family. Dr. Lupton, her husband, was a chemist of national reputation. The funeral services were held at Captain Noble's quarters, on Friday, by Chaplain Easterbrook. The pall-bearers were Capt. G. T. Scott, Major G. T. Barney, Capt. W. F. Hancock, Lieutenants McCauley and Green and Martin. The remains were accompanied to Alabama by Capt. and Mrs. Noble, where Mrs. Lupton's body will be laid to rest at her home, Birmingham."

Chief Engr. Edward F. Hedden, U.S.R.C.S., died at his home in Edgartown, Mass., Sunday, July 29, aged sixty-six years and five months. He was born at Mystic, Conn., Feb. 9, 1840, and was the son of Rev. Benjamin F. Hedden, for many years a well known clergyman in New England of the Baptist denomination. Mr. Hedden was a volunteer officer in the U.S. Navy from December, 1862, to August, 1865. He entered the Revenue Cutter Service as a second assistant engineer, Nov. 8, 1865; was promoted to first assistant, July 13, 1875, and to chief, Sept. 4, 1893. He was retired May 3, 1895, and has since resided at Edgartown. He was a comrade of Henry Clay Wade Post, G.A.R., of Cottage City, Mass., a member of St. John Lodge, F. & A.M., of Newport, R.I., and was also a member of various other fraternal and social organizations. He was married on March 2, 1871, to Maria N., only daughter of the late Hon. Joseph T. Pease, a prominent citizen of Martha's Vineyard. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 1, from the residence on North Walter street, Edgartown, and was very largely attended.

Walter S. Briggs, who died at Thermopolis, Wyoming, on July 30, 1906, aged fifty-three years, was the oldest son of Capt. Thomas B. Briggs, U.S.A., retired. Mr. Briggs was well known to some of the older officers of the 14th U.S. Infantry, and will be remembered by those serving at Fort Laramie and Fort Hall in Idaho in the years '73, '74, '75-'79. He served in the Wyoming Battalion of Infantry, Co. F, in the Philippine campaign, for fourteen months, enlisting as private and discharged as sergeant, and was in seven battles and skirmishes. His health was much shattered by his Philippine experience. He left a wife, but no children. Mr. Briggs had not been east of the Missouri River for over fifteen years.

Henry C. Knowlton, who died at Fort Du Pont, Del., on Aug. 1, was the father of Capt. Joseph L. Knowlton, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Hilary Williams, wife of Lieutenant Williams, U.S.N. Interment will be at Joliet, Ill., on Saturday, Aug. 4.

Mrs. John P. Miller, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas D. Walker, Revenue Cutter Service, and wife of John P. Miller, Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, died at Washington, D.C., on July 31. Interment at Glenwood Cemetery, Washington, on Aug. 2.

Mrs. Julia Barret Alexander, wife of Gen. Charles T. Alexander, U.S.A., retired, who had been a regular summer visitor at Bar Harbor for fifteen or twenty years, died there on Aug. 2, after an illness of several years. Mrs. Alexander is survived by her husband and three daughters, Mrs. John J. Emory, of New York; Mrs. Arthur D. Weeks and Miss Edmonie Alexander. The funeral services will be held in the morning of August 6, at St. Xavier's Episcopal Church in Bar Harbor.

Dr. William F. Cornick, who died in Norfolk, Va., July 26, was appointed assistant surgeon in the Army, Oct. 31, 1860. His first service was at Fortress Monroe, Va., and he was afterward transferred to a large hospital established near Portsmouth, N.H. He rendered efficient service during the war and was highly esteemed by his superiors. His last station was at Key West, Fla., where he married Miss Patterson, daughter of the then mayor of that city. He resigned from the Army Oct. 9, 1865. In 1869, during a fearful scourge of yellow fever in Key West, he was acting assistant surgeon for the garrison, and was highly commended in orders issued by Gen. W. T. Sherman, the commanding officer, from which the following extract is taken: "The Regimental Commander takes pleasure in hereby publicly acknowledging with thanks the important services of the officers and men generally of the garrison, but commendation is more especially due first, to the arduous and effi-

cient services of Dr. William F. Cornick, asst. surg. in charge, whose zeal and attention to the interests of the well, the sick, and the dying at all times, and particularly during the most malignant stage of the epidemic, could not be surpassed." The last years of Dr. Cornick's life were passed happily with dearly loved relatives, in their beautiful old Colonial home, "Poplar Hall," on the Elizabeth River, near Norfolk.

LIEUTENANT ENGLAND KILLED IN CHINA.

Lieut. Clarence England, U.S.N., navigating officer of the U.S.S. Chattanooga, of the Asiatic Fleet, was hit by a bullet fired from the French cruiser Dupetit Thouars, off Chefoo, China, on the morning of July 28, and so badly injured that he died in the evening of the same day. Press despatches state that Lieutenant England was on the bridge of the Chattanooga when she started out of the harbor of Chefoo for the target range, and that as the vessel neared the French cruiser several rifle bullets fired from the latter struck the side of the American ship. Signals were set asking the Frenchman to cease firing, but before the order could be put into effect Lieutenant England was struck. The bullet entered at the base of the spine and passed out under the arm. The Navy Department, at Washington, late on July 28, received the following cablegram from Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, U.S.N., commanding the Asiatic Fleet:

"Lieut. Clarence England seriously wounded while on the bridge of the Chattanooga leaving harbor for target range by a bullet from French man-of-war engaged upon small arms practice."

A subsequent cablegram said: "Lieutenant England died Saturday at 6 p.m., eight hours after being wounded."

The newspaper despatches state that after the wounding of Lieutenant England, the crew of the French ship continued their practice from the deck of the cruiser, their fire being directed at targets in the water, differing from the American practice of landing men on a barren island at the entrance of the harbor. The Chattanooga sailed from Chefoo, for Yokohama, July 30, carrying the remains of Lieutenant England. Admiral Train has appointed a naval board of inquiry to make a report on the circumstances of Lieutenant England's death.

The State Department at Washington, on July 30 received a cable despatch from the American Embassy in Paris, saying that the French Minister of Marine had sent a staff officer to the embassy to express officially the regret of France at the unfortunate accident, in which Lieutenant England lost his life. A similar expression of regret has been received at the Department from M. Des Portes de la Fosse, the French Chargé, now at Newport.

The Navy Department has cabled the commanding officer to have the body of Lieutenant England sent home, and the usual letter to the nearest of kin has been written to his father, at Little Rock, Ark. Great regret was expressed at the Navy Department upon the receipt of the news of the shooting of Lieutenant England. He had a number of friends among the officers in Washington, and his brother, Capt. Lloyd England, is in the Artillery Corps, U.S.A. His father, J. E. England, is next of kin, and lives at 809 Rock street, Little Rock, Ark. Lieutenant England was appointed from Arkansas in 1890 to the Naval Academy, and became a lieutenant in 1902. He had been on the Chattanooga since 1904.

The following letter, signed "H.H.W., U.S. Naval Academy, '93," appears in the New York Sun: "Clarence England, Lieutenant in the U.S. Navy, killed last Saturday on board the Chattanooga off Chefoo by a stray bullet from a French man-of-war, was a model type of American naval officer. His record of about twelve years of service since graduation from the Naval Academy stands as evidence of proved worth. Professional and personal qualities and attainments of certain promise, recognized by all who knew him, distinguished him as an officer to be relied upon to get the best for his country out of every opportunity. An exceptional charm of personality drew all to him, and those who learned of the deep gentleness that was the basis of his thought and action became of the legion of his friends. 'Merry England' he was called at the Naval Academy by his classmates; nor had it ceased to be a familiar name since, for it lived with the fondness that created it."

The accident by which Lieutenant England lost his life recalls a somewhat similar mishap, which occurred during Admiral Farragut's famous cruise in European waters on the U.S.S. Franklin. At one of the European ports Admiral Farragut gave orders for the firing of a salute to a Dutch man-of-war. Preparation was made to carry out the order, and in his haste, the gunner forgot to remove the iron tompon, weighing twenty pounds or more, from the muzzle of the gun. The missile shot across the Dutch vessel and carried off the heads of two Dutch sailors. Admiral Farragut promptly sent the captain of the Franklin aboard the Dutch ship to offer his profound apologies for the accident and to say that his government would make whatever reparation was possible. The Dutch Admiral accepted the apology and sent back word to Admiral Farragut that he should give himself no concern over the unfortunate affair, adding: "His Majesty has plenty of Dutchmen." This ended the incident.

The Navy Department is in receipt of a cablegram from Rear Admiral Train, Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, dated Chefoo, China, July 31, 1906, stating that the remains of Lieut. Clarence England have been sent to Yokohama, Japan, via the U.S.S. Chattanooga, for transportation to the United States.

Reviewing the case of Sergt. Robert L. Foster, Troop F, 6th Cav., tried by a G.C.M. at Fort Meade, S.D., found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order, etc., and sentenced to be reduced to the ranks, to be confined at hard labor for six months, and to forfeit ten dollars per month for same period, Brig. Gen. T. J. Wint says: "The offense involves a connivance in the falsification of the accused's target practice record, and with the record of trial is a recommendation of the court for clemency based on various grounds. In refusing to favorably consider the latter, the reviewing authority takes occasion to remark that he regards offenses of this nature as seriously reflecting upon the honesty and trustworthiness of a soldier, and while perhaps inspired by a spirit of rivalry, one who would cheat and lie to gain an advantage under such conditions is not to be relied on for the performance of the higher duties of his calling. The punishment imposed is none too severe, and it is hoped the example may serve to check the undue prevalence of such dishonest practices."

PERSONALS.

Gen. Horace Porter, late American Ambassador to France, is visiting Mr. E. J. Berwind, at Newport, R.I. Major D. H. Boughton, 11th U.S. Cav., was in New York city last week, leaving there on July 28 for Washington, D.C., for a brief visit.

The address of Gen. Wirt Davis, U.S.A., and Mrs. Davis for the month of August will be Loch Lynn Hotel, Mountain Lake Park, Md.

Capt. William Chamberlaine, Art. Corps, will take advantage of the two months' leave granted him about Aug. 1, and has permission to go beyond the sea.

Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, commandant, U.S.M.C., is absent from Washington on vacation. During his absence Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer is acting commandant.

Mrs. Baker, wife of Major Chauncey B. Baker, will spend August and September with her sister, Mrs. Charles Craighead, and Mrs. George Dunlop, at Neah-tawanta, near Traverse City, Mich.

Lieut. Marcus Covell, Philippine Scouts, who is in the United States on leave until September, his first visit to this country since 1899, is in New York city at the Hotel Belmont, and will remain there until the middle of August.

Col. Cornelius Gardener, 16th Inf., has returned to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I., from a tour of Japan. Mrs. Gardener and the children will remain in Japan until the rainy season is well under way in the Philippines.

Miss Hasell Lowndes, daughter of Major E. R. Lowndes, U.S.M.C., has been very ill with typhoid at Biltmore Hospital, N.C. After three weeks' fever she is now considered out of danger. Mrs. Lowndes and son, James, are occupying a cottage at Biltmore.

Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Brig. Gen. William P. Duvall, Capt. Herman C. Schumm and Capt. Peter E. Traub, the officers of the Army detailed to attend the September maneuvers of the German army, were booked to sail from New York for Europe on August 4.

Mrs. Charles G. Ayres and Miss Emily Fairfax Ayres will spend the month of August at The Mathewson, Narragansett Pier, instead of at North East Harbor, as they at first intended. Cadet Fairfax Ayres, who is now at York Harbor, will join his mother and sister to spend the rest of his furlough.

Brig. Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, U.S.A., retired, Police Commissioner of the city of New York, started on a month's vacation on Aug. 1. He said good-bye to the crowd of reporters always in the neighborhood of New York's Police Headquarters, but when asked where he intended to spend his vacation he puffed vigorously on his old briar pipe and said: "Mum's the word."

Capt. Henry G. Lyon, 17th Inf., one of the crack shots of the Army, was stricken with appendicitis while passing through Buffalo on July 30, and was taken to the hospital at Fort Porter. His condition was reported to be serious. Captain Lyon has been at the National Guard camp of instruction at Peekskill for two months. He was on his way to Fort Niagara to take part in the Atlantic Division competitive shoot.

Col. W. R. Livermore, of the Engineer Corps, now at New York, has been instructed by the War Department to proceed with the making of the survey and examination of Coney Island Channel, authorized at the last session of Congress. This survey is expected to afford a new entrance to New York Harbor for vessels of medium draft and relieving the congestion of traffic.

Dr. George M. Wells, formerly major and surgeon in the Army, who was retired for physical disability some time ago, recently took the examination before the Indiana State Examining Board to show his qualifications to practice medicine in that State and passed with the highest honors near the head of a class of one hundred and eighty candidates. Doctor Wells made a general average in the examination, which is considered a most difficult one, of 94.25 per cent. He has been appointed associate professor of surgery at the Indiana State College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Indianapolis, Ind.

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, and Quartermaster General Humphrey have been at Forts Riley and Leavenworth and at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., this week making a tour of inspection. It is expected that they will return to Washington by August 6. Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry and William P. Duvall, accompanied by their aides, will sail for Europe on August 4, to attend the maneuvers of the German army. Major General Ainsworth, the Military Secretary, has been acting as Secretary of War this week, during the absence from Washington of Secretary Taft and Assistant Secretary Oliver.

Cassier's Magazine recently published a portrait with a biographical sketch of Mr. Holbrook Fitz John Porter, son of the late Gen. Fitz John Porter, and a civil engineer of ability, experience and distinguished reputation. Cassier's says: "Mr. Porter possesses uncommon ability as a lecturer. He has the happy faculty of presenting his subject in a most entertaining and convincing way to his audience, and his numerous lectures upon the uses of high-class steel, delivered not only before technical societies, but also before many of the classes in Western universities, are still remembered as most interesting and instructive."

Among the Army people who visited Japan this spring from the Philippines were Mrs. Edgerly, wife of Brig. Gen. W. S. Edgerly; Mrs. Schofield, wife of Major Schofield; Mrs. Rockenbach, wife of Major S. R. Rockenbach, Phil. Scouts; Mrs. Hayden, wife of Lieut. R. N. Hayden; Mrs. Offley, and Mrs. Sol. Smith, sister of Capt. Sedgwick Rice, 3d Cav. "The cool weather of Japan is very delightful in comparison with the great heat of the spring months in the Philippines," writes a correspondent. "Mrs. Rockenbach is enjoying a visit at the Embassy with our Ambassador to Japan and Mrs. Wright, whose charming hospitality is noted in the Orient as well as the homeland."

Virgil L. Peterson, a third class cadet, was the "best rifle shot" in the Military Academy at the last competition, his hits being 76.33. But the "best shot" at the academy was 2d Lieut. Walter D. Smith, 14th Cav., one of the instructors, whose percentage was 78.33. Seven others from the Academy faculty and student body who qualified as expert riflemen and whose names are given in general orders issued by the Army were Capt. Ira C. Welborn, percentage, 75.33; Blaine A. Dixon, third class cadet, 73.67; Capt. Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav., 71.67; Charles B. Gatewood, first class cadet, 71.67; Herman Glade, 1st lieutenant 6th Inf., 71; Merck B. Stewart, captain, 8th Inf., 70.67; and Robert N. Campbell, first class cadet, 69.33.

Chaplain Winfield Scott, U.S.A., will be at Haywards, Cal., during August.

Col. E. W. Bass, U.S.A., is reported among the soldiers interested in the horse show at Bar Harbor.

Capt. A. C. Baker, U.S.N., and Mrs. Baker are spending the month of August at St. Regis, Adirondacks.

Capt. Harvey W. Miller, 13th Inf., stationed at West Point, N.Y., spent a brief leave in Buffalo last week.

General Phisterer, of Albany, is visiting his son, Capt. Frederick W. Phisterer, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Columbia, Wash.

A son was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. John W. C. Abbott, Art. Corps, at Fort Point, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on July 22.

Lieut. William H. Reynolds, U.S.N., and Mrs. Reynolds have returned to Washington after an enjoyable visit with friends in Buffalo.

Brig. Gen. C. W. Hobbs, U.S.A., retired, Mrs. and Miss Hobbs will occupy apartments at "The Highlands," Washington, D.C., from Aug. 1.

Major John B. Porter, J.A.G. Dept., U.S.A., has gone to Lake George to visit Col. Stephen C. Mills, I.G. Dept., U.S.A., who is there for the summer.

The midshipmen of the New Jersey and Virginia are reported to be in much demand as dancing partners at Shelter Island, N.Y., which they have visited.

Ensign James O. Richardson, U.S.N., is visiting his sister, Mrs. William Ogilvie, wife of the former Canadian Commissioner of the Yukon, in Ottawa, Canada.

Col. Robert M. Thompson, formerly of the Navy, Mrs. Thompson and Miss Beresford, daughter of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, are among those reported at Southampton, L.I.

Sidney Smith Lee, jr., a grand-nephew of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and a grandson of Capt. Sidney Smith Lee, is one of the candidates designated for second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Captain Castelo, of the Spanish artillery, a son of General Castelo, was dangerously and probably mortally wounded in a duel with swords fought at Madrid on the evening of July 28 with Senor Arroyo. The latter fled.

Rhineland Waldo, First Deputy Police Commissioner of New York city, and late of the Army, arrived in New York July 28 on the Lucania, after a month's European trip, spent investigating the police systems of London and Paris.

Mrs. Ogden McClurg, of Chicago, a daughter-in-law of the late Gen. A. C. McClurg, is the first woman to receive the rank of pilot and master of the chain of the Great Lakes. She is now the captain of the Sea Fox, the McClurg steam yacht, a boat of seventy-four tons.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kellogg Wither and little daughter, Elizabeth, are spending the summer with relatives on Buzzard's Bay, Mass. They have also been visiting friends in Boston and Baltimore. Mrs. Wither makes her home with her father, Gen. E. R. Kellogg, in Toledo.

Rear Admiral Henry W. Lyon, U.S.N., commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, gave a luncheon on July 25 in honor of Count Hebbenhaus, naval attaché to the German Embassy at Washington, who was afterward shown through the yard by Comdr. Charles F. Pond, U.S.N.

Puck of August 1, has a front page picture entitled, "The Crown Prince." It represents the smiling Roosevelt dressed in imperial robes, bearing aloft on his shoulder the equally smiling Taft and calling the attention of an audience roaring with applause to his destined successor. "So mote it be."

The body of Lieut. Edward Bolton, who was assassinated in the Philippine Islands, is now on its way to this country. The body will be buried early in September at the churchyard of the Pelham Priory, New Rochelle, N.Y., of which Mr. Bolton's father and uncles were for many years the rectors.

Sergt. Joseph F. Keene, electrician at Fort Slocum, shot himself twice under the heart Friday morning, July 27, and was taken to the post hospital, where it was said that there was little hope of his recovery. No reason is known for his act. It is said that he had been in excellent health and spirits, and had just passed a successful examination for electrician at the post.

Gen. I. S. Catlin, U.S.A., retired, who sometime ago received from the Mayor and others representing the citizens of Minneapolis, an invitation to be present at the National Encampment, G.A.R., to be held in that city Aug. 13-18, has recently received an invitation from the Minnesota Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, to make its rooms in Minneapolis his headquarters during his visit.

Lieut. John S. Fair, 9th Cav., one of the Army officers detailed to attend the recent encampment of the Pennsylvania National Guard at Gettysburg, who was formerly a member of the 5th Regiment of that organization, is quoted by the Philadelphia Press as follows: "The guard has changed considerably in some respects, and I believe it is more efficient now than ever before. The Gettysburg camp was very successful."

Mrs. Charles Burnett, wife of Lieut. Charles Burnett, 4th Cav., has been very ill in the division hospital in Manila ever since the arrival of the transport McClellan in that port on April 21. Mrs. Burnett was taken from the boat in a critical condition, and for some days little hope was entertained for her recovery. She was operated upon twice by Major Alexander N. Stark, asst. surg., division hospital, and is at present slowly convalescent.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Arthur L. Fuller, Signal Corps (Art. Corps), on July 22, at the Columbia Hospital in Washington. The new arrival is the grandson of Rear Admiral and Mrs. William C. Wise, U.S.N., who have been at the Concord in Washington and have had with them for a time Lieut. and Mrs. Fuller's other child, Virginia, during Lieutenant Fuller's absence at Chickamauga as chief signal officer of the instruction camp there.

The four officers of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, of Boston, who are to arrange for the visit and parade of that famous company to Cincinnati in October next, arrived in Cincinnati Tuesday morning, July 31. They are Capt. George Innis, Lieut. Phil. Bruce, adjt.; Lieuts. Benjamin Cole and R. W. Bates. They were met at the train by a special delegation and escorted to the Grand Hotel and entertained at lunch at noon by the Business Men's Club. The character of the organization requires it to parade annually on the first Monday in October. On Wednesday afternoon the committee of the A. and H.A. visited Fort Thomas and inspected the post. They were delighted with the fort and charmed with the magnificent scenery the site affords and with the beautiful Kentucky Highlands.

Mrs. William Badger will spend the autumn with her son, William Cogswell Badger at Mandan, N.D.

Civil Engr. F. C. Prindle, U.S.N., is spending a few weeks this summer at The Berwin, Atlantic City, N.J.

Gen. and Mrs. Frank Thorp are at the Bellevue, White Mountains, N.H.

Capt. M. M. Mills, Art. Corps, expects to leave Fort Worden, Washington, about August 14, for Lexington, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. John Austin Yates announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Austin, to 2d Lieut. Frank H. Phipps, jr., Artillery Corps, U.S.A.

Mrs. and Miss Potter, the wife and daughter of Capt. W. P. Potter, of the Bureau of Navigation, have gone to Lake Champlain to remain until fall.

Mrs. W. A. Shunk, wife of Major W. A. Shunk, 8th Cav., will make her home at The Colonnade, Indianapolis, Ind., while Major Shunk is on duty at Camp Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

The engagement is announced of Mrs. William Chandler Casey to Frank Hunter Potter, the youngest brother of Bishop Potter. Mrs. Casey is a sister of Mrs. Squires, wife of the late Minister to Cuba, who resigned from the 7th Cavalry in 1891.

Lieut. Walter H. Rodney, 1st Cav., and Miss Gladys E. Helliwell, were married at St. Anne's Church, Middleton, Del., on July 25, by the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese. The bride is the daughter of the late R. A. Helliwell, of Chicago, Ill.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. David McKell, Artillery Corps, of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and Miss Edna McGinnis, of St. Louis, Mo., who has been visiting Mrs. M. M. McNamee, at Fort Ethan Allen. The wedding is to take place in October.

General Oku has been appointed chief of the general staff of the Japanese army, in succession to General Baron Kodoma, who died on July 22. He is a Samurai, or knight, of the Otta clan of the famous western province of Satsuma, noted for its military caste and the number of military and naval leaders it has produced. His age is sixty-two.

Second Lieut. John Jacob Astor, son of William Waldorf Astor, July 30 rescued a trooper of his regiment, the 1st Life Guards, from drowning in the Thames. Lieutenant Astor's troop was engaged in swimming practice, when a horse got into difficulties in midstream and kicked his rider. The man sank in deep water, and young Astor dived in and brought up the soldier, who was resuscitated.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon Johnston, U.S.A., sailed on Saturday, July 28, on the Vaderland, Red Star Line, for Dover. They will be abroad for the next eight months. Lieutenant Johnston expects to attend the riding school for Austrian cavalry officers at Vienna during a portion of his leave, if the necessary authority is obtained. Their address will be in care of the Dresdner Bank, Dresden, Saxony, Germany.

At a recent meeting of the Chief Petty Officers Club of Newport, whose members consist of the chief petty officers serving at the Training and Torpedo Stations, the following were elected honorary members: President Roosevelt, Charles J. Bonaparte, Secretary of the Navy; Admiral George Dewey, Rear Admirals Robley D. Evans, G. H. Davis, Bowman H. McCalla, Charles M. Thomas, Comdrs. Albert Graves, F. E. Sawyer, Lieut. Comds. L. S. Van Duzer and H. A. Wiley.

Army and Navy arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, for the week ending Aug. 1, were: Surg. J. P. DeBruiler and Civil Engr. J. V. Rockwell, U.S.N.; Col. and Mrs. R. P. Runkle, Surg. S. D. Boak, Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Devereux, Mrs. C. A. P. Hatfield, Miss Hatfield, Gen. W. P. Hall, of the Army; Med. Dir. John C. Wise, U.S.N.; Col. R. D. Potts, Lieut. C. S. Frank, Col. L. Brechemin, Major J. C. Sanford, Lieut. L. W. Cass, Lieut. and Mrs. W. L. Pyles, Gen. and Mrs. D. J. Craigie, U.S.A.

A mistake is often made, says a correspondent, calling Mrs. Fannie E. DeLoffre the mother of Mr. André De Loffre, of London, and of Dr. S. M. DeLoffre, asst. surg., U.S.A. Mrs. F. E. DeLoffre has no sons. Mr. André DeLoffre and Dr. S. M. DeLoffre are the only sons of the late Dr. A. A. DeLoffre, maj. surg., U.S.A., and Nora Middleton DeLoffre (deceased), sister of Col. J. V. Middleton, U.S.A., retired, of Mrs. Henderson, wife of the late Commodore Henderson, U.S.N., and of Mrs. Howison, wife of Admiral Howison of the Navy.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram of July 28 from the commanding general, Department of California, that the transport Logan arrived on July 27 at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila, P.I., with the following military passengers: Brig. General Buchanan, retired; Lieut. Colonel Dent, 24th Inf.; Majors Greene, Signal Corps; Wales, Med. Dept.; Willcox, 4th Cav.; Captains Wolf and Shockey, surgeons; Conklin, Art. Corps; George, 16th Inf.; Lieutenants Hansell, asst. surg.; Fenton, Art. Corps; Dowd, 4th; Nicholson, 7th Cav.; O'Loughlin, 2d; Anderson, 19th Inf.; McGree, Phil. Scouts, and Dental Surgeon Hammond.

The Baltimore Sun says: "Capt. A. B. Drum, the veteran superintendent of the National Cemetery at Arlington, is dying of heart disease. For fifteen years he has been the important duty of keeping the records and directing the administration of the beautiful reservation in which repose the bodies of many of the most famous officers of the American Army and Navy. The post is considered a most important one and few funerals have there been held at which Captain Drum was not present when the last three volleys were fired and 'taps' sounded over the grave." Captain Drum served in the Union Army in the Civil War, and is a brother of Brig. Gen. R. C. Drum, U.S.A., so long Adjutant General, who served in the war with Mexico and the Civil War. General Drum resides in the vicinity of Washington, at Bethesda, Md.

A "Fete in a Venetian Garden" was given at the Casino, Newport, R.I., on the afternoon and evening of July 28, for the joint benefit of the building fund of the Army and Navy branch of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Ladies' Aid of the Newport Hospital. The committee having the matter in charge were Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mrs. Delancey Astor Kane, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Miss Edith Wetmore, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Stephen B. Luce, Mrs. Charles M. Thomas, wife of Rear Admiral Thomas, and Mrs. Caziare, wife of Colonel Caziare, of Fort Adams. A detail of soldiers and sailors did guard duty, which gave a military air to the affair. In the afternoon the naval band from the training station rendered a program, and in the evening the military band from Fort Adams played. The patronesses included nearly every woman in the cottage colony, the wives of Army and Navy officers, and many of the well known Newport matrons.

Gen. Wirt Davis, U.S.A., and Mrs. Davis have left Elkton, Va., for Mountain Lake Park, Md.

Rear Admiral George A. Converse, U.S.N., and his family are taking an outing among the Thousand Islands.

Pay Dir. Charles W. Littlefield, U.S.N., was in Washington, D.C., for a short stay, en route to New York city.

Brig. Gen. Peter Leary, U.S.A., and Mrs. Leary, are in the mountains of New Hampshire for a six weeks' outing.

Mrs. Fealy, wife of Capt. Thomas J. Fealy, 2d Inf., will spend the month of August at Mt. Carrollton, Point Pleasant, N.J.

Mrs. Rice, the mother of Mrs. Kennon, is at the Elkton, Elkton, Va. Mrs. Kennon is the wife of Major Lyman W. Kennon, U.S.A.

Mrs. Langhorne, of Lynchburg, Va., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Schley, wife of Capt. Thomas F. Schley, U.S.A., at Madison Barracks, N.Y.

Admiral George Dewey, who is at Richfield Springs, denies a current newspaper report that he is seriously ill and declares that he is in excellent health.

Lieut. John W. Timmons, U.S.N., and Mrs. Timmons will spend the month of September in the Berkshire Hills and in an automobile tour of western New England.

Lieut. Edward J. Moran, 27th Infantry, and Miss J. Anna Louise Herdgen, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Herdgen, were married on July 11 at Aurora, Ind.

Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., and Mrs. Chadwick are booked to sail from New York for Europe, on August 4 for an absence of two or three months.

Mrs. and Miss Hatfield, wife and daughter of Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, U.S.A., have left Berkeley Springs, W. Va., and gone to Mt. Gretna, Pa., to join Colonel Hatfield.

Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., on the eve of his departure to attend the German army maneuvers, July 27, visited President Roosevelt in his summer retreat at Oyster Bay.

Capt. Robert H. Fletcher, U.S.A., and Mrs. Fletcher, after a brief visit in Washington, have gone to Kentucky. Their son, Cadet Fletcher, who was with them, has returned to West Point.

Capt. Henry G. Lyon, 17th Inf., was stricken with appendicitis on a steamer between Detroit and Buffalo on July 30. When the boat arrived in Buffalo he went immediately to the post hospital at Fort Porter.

Mrs. Edwards, wife of Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., who is spending the summer in Lenox, Mass., was the guest last week of Senator and Mrs. Crane and Mrs. Alfred E. Bates in Windsor, Vt.

Mrs. Mallory, wife of Major J. S. Mallory, General Staff, who has been sick for several weeks with typhoid fever, has so far recovered as to be able to travel, and left Washington on Thursday for Pennsylvania to visit friends.

Col. Edgar S. Dudley, U.S.A., of the Military Academy, and Mrs. Dudley, went to Richfield Springs, N.Y., to call upon Admiral Dewey, U.S. Navy. They were reported at the Fort William Henry Hotel, Lake George, July 28.

The Adjutant General of the Army and Navy Union of the U.S. is John Schumacher, whose address is 425 Quincy street, Brooklyn, N.Y. J. Edwin Browne is National Commander of the Union, with headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Col. F. H. Hardie, Capt. Warren Dean, Capt. J. R. Lindsey, Capt. M. M. McNamee, Lieut. R. B. Going and Lieut. R. M. Thomas, 15th Cav., U.S.A.; Major E. F. Ladd, Military Secretary Department, Washington, are reported at the Equinox House, Manchester, Vt.

THE INSTRUCTION CAMPS.

G.O. 5. Camp Roosevelt, Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 31, 1906. Directs all ambulances with their mules and harness, and such civilian drivers as can be spared, to be transferred to Major Joseph T. Clarke, surg., at Base Hospital, as soon as they arrive in camp.

The water system is placed under direction of Major W. C. Langfitt, C.E.

By command of Major General Grant:
R. K. EVANS, Lieut. Col., 5th Inf.

Instruction Circular No. 1.

Camp Roosevelt, Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 28, 1906. Announces program for Monday, July 30. For instruction purposes the following provisional brigades of instruction are organized:

First Brigade, Col. Philip Reade, 23d Inf.; 23d Inf. and 1st Regiment, District of Columbia Militia.

Second Brigade, Col. C. D. Cowles, 5th Inf.; 5th Inf. and 2d Regiment, D.C. Militia.

Third Brigade, Col. L. C. Allen, 12th Inf.; two battalions 12th Inf., and a provisional regiment, Lieut. Col. C. L. Hodges, 23d Inf., commanding, composed of the 1st Separate Battalion, D.C. Militia and 1st Separate Battalion, Delaware Militia.

In each provisional brigade, immediately after roll call, regiments will be formed in "column of masses," so that corresponding companies of militia and Regulars are abreast of each other, when each company commander of the Regulars will send to the corresponding company of the militia one sergeant and two squads, and in return receive one sergeant and three squads. Brigade commanders will then change one battalion of militia with one battalion of the Regulars.

The above brigades will be formed for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday drills. The 1st Brigade will drill on Infantry Drill Ground No. 1; the 2d on Ground No. 2; the 3d on Ground No. 3.

The drill for Monday will be extended order of battalions and regiments. The Cavalry—Squadron and regimental drill, extended order, on the Cavalry drill ground. The Field Artillery, Regular and D.C.—"Maneuvers of the Batteries, Mounted," under supervision of Major E. E. Gayle, F.A., on Field Artillery drill ground. The Hospital Corps and Signal Corps companies will be reported at 7 a.m., at Chief Surgeon and Chief Signal Officer, respectively, for at least four hours' drill. Officers in charge at drill will see that commands are dismissed in camp at noon.

At 2:30 the 1st D.C. Militia will be reported to Chief Engineer Officer, for instruction in field intrenchments. Officers of the 2d D.C. Militia and of Provisional Regiment, not otherwise disposed of, will report to respective battalion headquarters to an officer of Regular Army designated by brigade commander, at same hour, for instruction in following day's duties.

Evening—Lecture on "Cavalry Screen" by Major W. E. Wilder, 15th Cav., and Capt. P. D. Lockridge, 13th Cav., at 7:30 p.m., at lecture tent.

The following officers are attached for duty as specified below: Brig. General Harries, N.G.D.C., and such members of his staff as he desires, will accompany commanding general. To Commanding General, as special aides—Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav.; Capt. P. D. Lockridge, adjut., 13th Cav.; Capt. James A. Woodruff, C.E.

To C.O., 1st Provisional Brigade—Capt. Matthew A. Hanna, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Shelby C. Leasure, 20th Inf.

To C.O., 2d Prov. Brigade—1st Lieut. William T. Merry, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. C. Knowles, 13th Inf.

To C.O., 3d Prov. Brigade—1st Lieut. Duncan Major, jr., 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. J. Nowlan, 1st Inf.

To C.O., Cavalry forces—1st Lieut. Charles E. McCullough, 15th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John S. Fair, 9th Cav.

To C.O., Artillery—Capt. Delamere Skerritt, A.C.

As observers for damages, to report to Major Greble, I.G., for instructions—Capt. Edward W. McCaskey, 21st Inf.; Perry L. Miles, 14th Inf.; Frank A. Barton, 3d Cav.; Lawrence S. Miller, A.C.

Instruction Circular No. 2.

Camp Roosevelt, Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 29, 1906. Program for July 31. Announces drill grounds for Provisional Brigades.

For Infantry—Special attention will be given to normal attack formations. For Artillery, Regular and Militia—Maneuvers of the battery, mounted, and occupation of a position, under supervision of Major E. E. Gayle, F.A. For Cavalry—Normal attack formation, mounted and dismounted, under supervision of Lieut. Col. F. H. Hardie, 15th Cav. No blank ammunition will be carried.

At 2:30 2d D.C. Militia will be reported to Chief Engr. Officer, for instruction in field intrenchments. Regular troops and Battalion of Delaware Militia will be mustered at 4 p.m. Major F. B. Andrus, 12th Inf., is designated as mustering officer.

Evening—Instruction to officers of militia, of Regular Army below rank of captain, on next day's duties, by Major W. O. Clark, 5th Inf.

The following officers are attached for duty specified: Brig. General Harries, N.G.D.C., and members of staff will accompany Commanding General.

To Commanding General, as special aides—Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav.; Lieut. Col. E. Britton, N.G.N.Y.; Capt. P. D. Lockridge, adjut., 13th Cav.; Matthew A. Hanna, 3d Cav.

To C.O., 1st Brigade—1st Lieut. William T. Merry, 23d Inf.; A. C. Knowles, 13th Inf.

To C.O., 2d Brigade—1st Lieut. Duncan Major, jr., 14th Inf.; E. J. Nowlan, 9th Cav.

To C.O., 3d Brigade—Capt. James A. Woodruff, C.E.; 1st Lieut. Shelby A. Leasure, 20th Inf.

To C.O., Cavalry forces—1st Lieut. Charles E. McCullough, 15th Cav.; John S. Fair, 9th Cav.

To C.O., Artillery—Capt. Delamere Skerritt, A.C.

Instruction Circular No. 3.

Camp Roosevelt, Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 30, 1906. Program for Aug. 1. Exercise No. 1.—The 1st Brigade, Col. Philip Reade, 23d Inf., will march from junction of Conewago Creek and Cornwall and Lebanon R.R. to Oliver Eckert farm. No. 2.—2d Brigade, Col. C. D. Cowles, 5th Inf., will march from outlet of Conewago Lake to Stevens, No. 3.

3d Brigade, Col. L. C. Allen, will march from the Mt. Gretna postoffice northeast to Cornwall, Colebrook road, thence to the Dr. Branch farm house. Exercises will be halted by Chief Empire at 9:30. After thirty minutes' rest brigades will return to camp. The marches will be assumed to be in a hostile country. March of each brigade will commence at 7:15 a.m. Return march will be assumed to be a retreat in a hostile country. Exercises for each force will be totally distinct.

The Cavalry will be divided into three forces. The force opposing 1st Brigade will consist of 1st Squadron, 15th Cav.; opposing 2d Brigade, 3d Squadron, 15th Cav.; opposing 3d Brigade, 2d Squadron, 13th Cav. Cavalry forces will be commanded by senior officer present.

These forces will, at 7 a.m., take station on line of march of forces they are to oppose, about one-half mile from initial point, and will endeavor to harass and delay march of opposing commands. In retreat towards camp, opposing Cavalry forces will endeavor to harass and cut off rear guard.

Field Artillery, Regular and organized militia, drill, "Battery, Sub-division, for Action and Firing Instruction," target ground field, under supervision of Major E. E. Gayle.

At 2:30 p.m., Separate Battalions D.C. Militia and Delaware Militia, and the Battery D.C. Militia, will report to Chief Engineer Officer for instruction in field intrenchments and gun pits.

Five rounds of blank ammunition for each rifle and revolver will be taken. Equipment: Rifles, belts and canteens to be filled with boiled water. Ponchos optional.

Evening lectures: Major L. M. Brett, 1st Cav., on "Outposts"; Capt. F. J. Koester, C.S., on "The Use and Preparation of the Ration."

The officers detailed as umpires not yet having reported, it is impossible to assign umpires for the day, but as soon as they report assignment will be made.

Instruction Circular No. 4.

Camp Roosevelt, Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 31, 1906.

Program for Aug. 2. Instruction in morning will be devoted to outpost duties by battalion and regiment. Instruction will be in "Normal formations," both Cordons System and Cossack Posts. Brigade commanders will see that troops are returned to camp by noon. Cavalry—Outposts, Cossack posts, and Cordon system, by squadron, under supervision of Lieut. Col. F. H. Hardie, 15th Cav. Artillery—Drill, conduct of fire as contemplated by Field Artillery Drill Regulations, supervised by Major E. E. Gayle.

Thursday afternoon, Aug. 2: Entire camp, Regulars and organized Militia. Formation and marching of an advance guard of a division, bivouac, night scouting, patrol work, and exercise in writing orders.

Brown force: List of troops—C.O., Brig. Gen. G. H. Harries, Militia D.C.; Major J. T. Clark, surg., U.S.A., chief surgeon, 2d Brigade—5th U.S. Inf.; 1st D.C. Inf.; 3d Brigade—12th U.S. Inf.; Prov. Regt., consisting of 1st Separate Battalions, D.C. Militia and Delaware Militia, 2d Squadron, 13th Cav., 3d Squadron, 15th Cav. Battalion Field Artillery—C.O., Major E. E. Gayle, A.C.; 27th Battery, F.A.; D.C. Field Artillery; Co. H. Engrs.; detachments Signal Corps, and Hospital Corps and ambulance company.

Blue force: List of Blue forces—Col. Philip Reade, 23d Inf., cmdg.; Major C. E. Woodruff, surg., U.S.A., chief surg. 1st Brigade—23d U.S. Inf.; 2d D.C. Militia; 1st Squadron and Troops E and F, 15th U.S. Cav.; 23d Battery, F.A.; Co. E, E.C.; detachments Signal Corps and Hospital corps and ambulance company.

One day's field rations will be carried; individual cooking; 20 rounds blank ammunition for rifle and 10 rounds for revolver.

CAMP AT CHICKAMAUGA.

G.O. 5. Camp Chickamauga, Ga., July 24, 1906.

1. Major H. P. Birmingham, surg., having reported on July 18, is announced as chief surgeon of the camp.

2. Publishes further instructions as to care of health in camp. The diseases of camps are mainly those affecting the intestinal tract, the infective agent of which is found in the excreta, such as typhoid fever, dysentery and diarrhoea, and as a healthy state of the digestive tract does much to prevent infection, great care should be taken in selection and preparation of food, and use of unwholesome articles such as unripe or decayed fruit, vegetables and the pastries, confections, beverages, etc., as are ordinarily sold by camp vendors should be avoided.

3. Capt. Peyton C. March, Gen. Staff, having reported July 24, is announced as an "observer," representing the General Staff and will be afforded every facility by the chiefs of staff departments and commanding officers of all arms in the performance of his duty.

G.O. 7. Chickamauga, Ga., July 29, 1906.

Major Frank B. McCoy, 17th Inf., is announced as inspector of the camp. Major Henry J. Goldman, 12th Cav., in addition to duties as chief umpire, will perform those of mustering officer. The following officers are detailed as assistants to the chief umpire and mustering officer: Capt. William H. Simons, 6th Inf.; Robert E. L. Spence, 11th Inf.; George F. Baltzell, 5th Inf.; Alvan C. Read, 12th Inf.; Harley B. Ferguson, C.E.; 1st Lieut. Wilson B. Burt, 5th Inf.; William H. Winters, 13th Cav.; Wilson G. Heaton, 13th Cav.; Samuel Hearn, 9th Inf.; Walter H. Smith, 8th Cav.; John B. Barnes,

R. Gleaves, 1st Cav.; Clarence O. Sherrill, C.E.; Roscoe H. Inf.

By command of Brigadier General Bubb:
H. G. SICKEL, Major, 12th Cav., Chief of Staff.

CAMP AT FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

G.O. 1. Camp at Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind., July 27, 1906.

Pursuant to G.O. 110, W.D. June 18, the undersigned assumes command. The following staff officers are announced: Personal staff—2d Lieut. James S. Jones, 6th Cav., aide-de-camp.

Division staff: Military Secretary—Major Hunter Liggett, Mil. Secy.; assistant to military secretary—Capt. John L. De Witt, 9th Inf.; judge advocate—Major Blanton Winship, J.A.; Chief Q.M.—Capt. Daniel W. Arnold, Q.M.; Chief Commissary—Major Frank F. Eastman, C.S.; assistant to Chief Commissary and Depot Commissary—Capt. Frank H. Lawton, C.S.; Chief Surgeon—Lieut. Col. William B. Davis, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Chief Paymaster—Major Beecher B. Ray, paymr.; Chief Ordnance Officer—Major Frank F. Eastman, C.S.; Chief Signal Officer—Capt. Mack K. Cunningham, Sig. Corps.

G.O. 2. Camp at Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind., July 27, 1906.

Publishes list of calls from first call at 5:45 a.m., to taps at 11 p.m. G.O. 4 publishes instructions relative to administration, police, camp guards, maneuvers, discipline, etc.

G.O. 5. At Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., July 28, 1906.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief Commissary, the bacon component of the ration is reduced to two-tenths during the period of the encampment.

By command of Brigadier General Carter.
H. LIGGETT, Major, Military Secretary.

CAMP AT FORT RILEY.

G.O. 1. Camp of Instruction, Fort Riley, Kas., July 25, 1906.

This command will constitute a provisional brigade comprising all troops, Regular and militia, in this camp of instruction. In compliance with G.O. 110, c.s., W.D., and G.O. 29, c.s., N.D., the undersigned hereby assumes command. The following staff are announced:

Personal staff—1st Lieut. Edward Davis, 11th Cav., aide-de-camp; 1st Lieut. Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf., aide-de-camp.

Brigade staff—Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, 30th Inf., Chief of Staff; Capt. John T. Haines, adjt., 11th Cav., adjt. gen.; Lieut. Col. Ouliffe H. Murray, 11th Cav., I.G. and Judge Adv.; Capt. Robert D. Walsh, 9th Cav., Chief Q.M.; 1st Lieut. Gilbert C. Smith, 2d Cav., assistant to Chief Q.M.; Capt. Arthur M. Edwards, C.S., U.S.A., Chief C.S.; Col. John VanK. Hoff, Asst. Surg. Gen., Chief Surgeon; Major Edward C. Carter, surg., Medical Inspector; Capt. Bradner D. Slaughter, paymr., Chief Paymaster; Major Thomas H. Rees, C.E., Engineer Officer; Capt. George W. Burr, O.D., Chief Ordnance Officer; 1st Lieut. George E. Kumpe, Sig. Corps, Chief Signal Officer.

THEODORE J. WINT, Brig. Gen., U.S.A., Commanding.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff

LATE ORDERS.

S.O., AUG. 2, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. William M. Parker, 24th Inf.

The following officers are detailed for duty pertaining to the National Match at Sea Girt, Sept. 4: Major Thomas W. Griffiths, 28th Inf., as assistant to the executive officer; Major David C. Shanks, 4th Inf., as statistical officer; Major William H. Sage, 7th Inf., as chief range officer; Capt. William H. Hay, 10th Cav., as adjutant.

The following transfers are made at the request of officers concerned: Capt. William P. Burnham, from 20th Inf. to 9th Inf.; Capt. John L. DeWitt from 9th Inf. to 20th Inf.

Leave to Dec. 2 is granted Col. James E. Macklin, 4th Inf. The retirement of Col. James E. Macklin, 4th Inf., from active service, Dec. 2, at his own request, after forty-three years' service, is announced.

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Clarence A. Eustaphie, 23d Inf., of his commission has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 2, for the good of the Service.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Albert S. Odell, 11th Cav., of his commission has been accepted to take effect Aug. 2.

AMENDMENTS TO REGULATIONS.

G.O. 130, W.D., WASHINGTON, JULY 16, 1906.

Amends numerous paragraphs of Army Regulations. The changes in brief are as follows, the words in black type being inserted between the words in light-face preceding and following them:

137. The general depots of supply, the general service recruiting stations, general recruit depots, the United States Military Prison, general hospitals.

382. The salute will be made by uncovering, the headdress being held in the right hand opposite the left shoulder, right forearm against the breast.

808. This paragraph relating to the distribution of orders is entirely recast.

We give 852 and 857 in full as amended:

852. All enlisted men prior to their assignment to general recruiting duty will be transferred to the general service, Infantry. The recruiting officer in charge of each general recruiting station, having first satisfied himself of the soldier's fitness for the positions, will announce in orders from his station, and must from the date of such announcement, one member of his recruiting party as sergeant and one as corporal. Such orders will be entered in the records of the recruiting station and a copy of each order will be forwarded to the Military Secretary of the Army; a copy will also be furnished to each soldier concerned.

857. Applicants for original enlistment and men who apply to re-enter the Army after an interval of more than three months from date of discharge will be required to furnish evidence of good character. To determine an applicant's fitness and aptitude for the Service and to give him an opportunity to secure testimonials of character, he may, after having signed the declaration of intention to enlist and passed the required examination, be retained and provided for not to exceed six days before being accepted or rejected. At recruiting stations at which no medical officer or recruiting officer is on duty, an examination by the senior non-commissioned officer on duty at the station will be sufficient to determine whether the applicant may be retained for the period named, but such examination will not take the place of that to be made by the recruiting officer under Paragraph 856.

858. After the first two words "The enlistment" is added or acceptance with a view to enlistment.

859. Recruiting officers will be very particular to ascertain the true age of every applicant for enlistment. If any doubt exist as to the applicant's statement regarding his age, his oath will not be taken as conclusive evidence of the fact, and if he cannot furnish competent proof to support his statement he will be rejected. Minors between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years may be enlisted or accepted with a view to enlistment with the written consent of the father, only surviving parent, or legally appointed guardian to the minor's enlistment.

No change in the rest of Par. 859.

Par. 860 and 864 w give as amended:

860. Recruiting officers will be held to a rigid accountability for accepting and forwarding men who may be found unfit for the Service, and officers who enlist such applicants will be held to a like accountability. If a man after having been enlisted at a military post, or accepted at a general recruiting station and forwarded to a depot or depot post for enlistment, be discharged or rejected, and it appear that the enlistment or acceptance was carelessly made or in violation of these regulations, the expenses incurred in consequence of the enlistment or acceptance of the man may be stopped against the pay of the officer responsible.

864. The form of enlistment contract is changed.

Para. 865, 873, 881, 1130, 1229, 1240, 1250, 1251, 1256, 1258. The words "applicant for enlistment," are inserted in the above paragraphs in the proper place following the words "enlisted men" or "soldiers," or they are substituted for the word "recruits."

Para. 1219, 1230, 1244. In these paragraphs the words added are "applicants for enlistment while held under detention." In 855 the words "or accepted for enlistment" follow the words "may be enlisted." In 1244 "Form No. 7" is substituted for "Form No. 8."

875, 876. Provides for the vaccination of applicants for enlistment.

878. Every detachment of recruits ordered from a recruiting depot to any organization or post will, immediately preceding its departure, be critically inspected by the post commander and the senior medical officer present, and any sick or otherwise disabled will be held at depot. A recruit deemed unfit for continuance in the Service will not be sent to an organization, but the necessary action will be taken by the commanding officer of the depot or depot post with a view to the discharge of the recruit on a surgeon's certificate of disability or otherwise as the case may require.

883. When recruits are sent to any organization or applicant for enlistment are forwarded from recruiting stations to depots or depot posts, a descriptive and assignment card for each man will be given to the officer assigned to conduct them, or if no officer be so assigned the cards will be sent to the proper commanding officer by the first mail after the departure of the men.

884. When recruits are sent to organizations from depots or posts the descriptive and assignment cards will be made by the adjutant; when applicants for enlistment are forwarded from recruiting stations to depots or depot posts the cards will be made by the recruiting officer.

885-2. The words "furnished him with the recruits" are substituted for the words "furnished him at the rendezvous or station."

1500. Medical officers and contract surgeons on duty will attend officers, enlisted men, contract surgeons, contract dental surgeons, members of the Nurse Corps (female), prisoners of war and other persons in military custody or confinement, and applicants for enlistment while held under observation; also, when practicable, the families of officers and enlisted men, and at stations, or in the field, where other medical attendance cannot be procured, civilian employees. Medicines will be dispensed to all persons entitled to medical attendance, and hospital stores to enlisted men and hospital matrons, also to officers at posts or stations where they cannot be procured by purchase.

1509. For the word "recruit" in the second line of this paragraph is substituted "of applicants for enlistment when authorized by regulations or orders." The recruiting officer is required to certify to applicants for enlistment as well as to recruits.

331. There is no change in this paragraph. Following is the text of amended 441:

441. At every military post or station the flag will be hoisted at the sounding of the first note of the reveille, or of the first note of the march, if a march be played before the reveille. The flag will be lowered at the sounding of the last note of the retreat, and while the flag is being lowered the band will play "The Star Spangled Banner," or, if there be no band present, the field music will sound "to the color." When "to the color" is sounded by the field music while the flag is being lowered the same respect will be observed as when "The Star Spangled Banner" is played by the band, and in either case officers and enlisted men out of ranks will face toward the flag while saluting. The national flag shall be displayed at a seacoast or lake fort at the commencement of an action and during a battle in which the fort may be engaged, whether by day or by night.

573. Changes the requirements for corporation bonds and an additional paragraph, 574, is given to the same subject.

1209. There is no change in this paragraph.

Paragraph 853 is revoked.

Paragraph 854 is renumbered 853, and Paragraphs 855 and 856 are renumbered 854 and 855, respectively.

854 is amended by substituting "transfers" for "assignments" in the first line.

Other paragraphs are changed as follows:

850. General recruiting stations are places at which applicants for enlistment are examined and from which, if found to be qualified for service, they are forwarded to recruiting depots for final examination and enlistment.

Recruiting depots are of two classes, viz., general recruit depots and recruit depot posts. General recruit depots are depots at which applicants for enlistment are finally examined, enlisted, and retained for instruction, and from which recruits are distributed to the Army. Recruit depot posts are the designated military posts to which are sent, from general recruiting stations, for final examination, enlistment, and distribution to the Army, such applicants for enlistment as are not sent to general recruit depots.

In all matters of police and discipline recruits at recruit depot posts are under the command of the post and department commanders, but in all other matters, including discharges for disability, they are directly under the orders of the War Department. All records pertaining to recruit administration at recruit depots and depot posts will be so kept that a change may, without interference, be made at any time in the post personnel.

851. Recruits at general depots will be organized for instruction into recruit companies as may be directed by the War Department, the instruction being given by officers detailed and non-commissioned officers appointed for that purpose. Commanding officers of all recruit depots and depot posts will forward directly to the Military Secretary of the Army tri-monthly reports of recruits.

877. Upon the arrival at a recruiting depot of an accepted applicant for enlistment, he will be examined and enlisted or rejected with the least practicable delay.

If in the opinion of the surgeon or the commanding officer the disqualification in the case of any rejected applicant is of such a character that it should have been discovered by the recruiting officer who accepted and forwarded the applicant to the depot, the commanding officer will convene a board of three officers, of whom shall be a medical officer if such officer is available, to examine into the case and report whether the disqualification existed prior to acceptance, when, where, and by whom the applicant was accepted, and whether in the opinion of the board the disqualification should have been discovered by the recruiting officer. If the board is of the opinion that the recruiting officer was at fault in accepting and forwarding the applicant it will, before making its report, communicate with him and give him an opportunity to be heard in the case, but if he fails to respond with reasonable promptness the board will proceed with the case and render its report without further delay. In those cases in which the board finds that the recruiting officer was at fault, the record of the proceedings of the board, together with the report of the surgeon and the original form for examining a recruit, will be forwarded directly to the Military Secretary of the Army with the recommendation of the commanding officer; but if the board finds that the recruiting officer was not at fault it will advise him, and no further action will be taken. If in the opinion of both the surgeon and the commanding officer the disqualification is not of such a character that it should have been discovered by the recruiting officer at the time of acceptance of the applicant, the case will not be referred to a board of officers. All military posts to which applicants for enlistment may be sent from general recruiting stations without previous medical examination will be regarded as depots within the meaning of this regulation.

Accepted applicants for enlistment who are found unfit for service on final examination at recruiting depots will be regarded as remaining under military observation until they have been returned to the recruiting stations at which they were accepted, or until they should have arrived at those stations after having been forwarded for them.

V. Paragraph 1121, Army Regulations, is revoked and the following is substituted therefor:

1121. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation to accepted applicants for enlistment from general recruiting stations to designated recruiting depots (including recruit depot posts) and return transportation to such of these applicants as are rejected on final examination.

VI. The following paragraphs are added to the Army Regulations:

856. Recruiting officers at general recruiting stations will not make enlistments or re-enlistments, except re-enlistments of members of their recruiting parties, but will examine applicants physically, mentally and morally to determine their fitness for service and forward such applicants as they deem qualified to designated recruit depots or depot posts for final examination and enlistment if found qualified. Recruiting officers at general recruiting stations may re-enlist members of their recruiting parties, to be continued on duty with those parties, without sending the men to recruiting depots for examination, provided that the re-enlistments are made within ten days after discharge and the men are found qualified for service on examination by the recruiting officers. In such cases the recruiting officers will complete the enlistment papers, the forms for the physical examination of recruits, and the descriptive and assignment cards and forward them directly to the Military Secretary of the Army.

The date on which the enlistment or re-enlistment of any man is actually completed, by administering the oath, is the date of that enlistment and must invariably be shown on the enlistment paper, above the signature of the officer who administers the oath and thereby enlists the man.

VII. Paragraph 509, Field Service Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

509. The colors will be hoisted at guard mounting and lowered at retreat under direction of the guard, which will be formed at the time, the band in both cases playing "The Star Spangled Banner," or, if there be no band on board, the field music sounding "to the color." All persons on deck will face the colors and stand at "attention," and officers and enlisted men, if not in ranks, will salute as prescribed in Paragraphs 383 and 441, Army Regulations.

VIII. Paragraph 256, Army Transport Service Regulations, edition 1905, is amended to read as follows:

256. The colors will be hoisted at guard mounting and lowered at retreat under direction of the guard, which will be formed at the time, the band in both cases playing "The Star Spangled Banner," or, if there be no band on board, the field music sounding "to the color." All persons on deck will face the colors and stand at "attention," and officers and enlisted men, if not in rank, will salute as prescribed in Paragraphs 383 and 441, Army Regulations.

G.O. 136, JULY 26, 1906, WAR DEPT.
1. By direction of the President, Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., after his relief from duty at the U.S. Military Academy, will proceed to Manila, P.I., accompanied by his authorized aide-de-camp, and report in person to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for assignment to the command of Fort William McKinley, to relieve Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Ederly, U.S.A., who, after being thus relieved, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and upon arrival report by telegraph to the Military Secretary of the Army for further orders. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

II. Gives directions as to requisitions by district Artillery engineers.

III. Par. 2, G.O. 113, W.D., June 19, 1906, is modified so as to provide that the Quartermaster's Department shall furnish mules as pack animals for machine gun platoons of both Cavalry and Infantry regiments.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Brig. Gen., Chief of Staff.

DIVISION COMPETITIONS.

S.O. 40, HQRS. SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

Oklahoma City, Okla., July 17, 1906.
The following are ordered to Fort Sill, Okla., reporting to Major Charles W. Taylor for duty: Major J. M. Partello, as chief range officer; Capt. N. F. McClure, assistant; Capt. J. F. Preston as adjutant and statistical officer; 1st Lieut. G. E. Goodrich as mess officer. Range officers—1st Lieuts. W. G. Fleischhauer, L. B. Chandler, J. A. Higgins, A. C. Arnold; 2d Lieuts. Wilford Twyman, C. H. Farnham, Douglas Donald, C. W. Stewart, A. H. Rich, E. H. Clark, W. W. West, Jr., R. A. Dunford. The C.O., Fort Sill, will detail from his post such other officers as may be required for the competitions.

S.O. 41, HQRS. SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

Oklahoma City, Okla., July 23, 1906.
1. The following will report as competitors at division competitions: Major Charles W. Taylor at Fort Sill; Capt. S. B. Arnold, R. H. Allen, G. B. Pritchard, Jr., M. Craig, J. A. Saxton; 1st Lieuts. W. H. Point, H. G. A. Purington, H. A. Wiegandstein; 2d Lieuts. G. S. Gillis, D. D. Hay, D. R. Rodney, W. N. Hensley, Jr.

Distinguished marksman, Capt. Henry C. Clement, jr., Division Pistol Competition—Capt. H. C. Clement, jr., A. C. Nissen, C. S. Babcock; 1st Lieut. T. M. Hunter; 2d Lieut. H. T. Burgin.

2. 1st Lieut. Cyrus A. Dolph, 2d Lieuts. Peter J. Hennessey, Royden E. Beebe, W. C. Short and Edward C. Hanford are relieved from duty in connection with Progressive Military Map, and will join proper stations. 3. Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Royden E. Beebe, 29th Inf. 4. Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. P. J. Hennessey, 5th Cav. 5. Leave for three months after the encampment near Austin, Tex., is granted Capt. S. B. Arnold, 1st Cav. 3. Leave for three months after the encampment near Fort D. A. Russell is granted Capt. Harry O. Willard, 5th Cav.

By command of Brigadier General McCaskey:

JOHN W. WHITE, Major, Military Secretary.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

S.O. 108, N. Div., July 26, directs to report at Fort Sheridan, Ill., not later than Aug. 4, to Major W. H. Sage, in charge of competition, competitors in Division Rifle Competition—Capt. D. E. Holley, R. J. Fleming, G. E. Palmer, A. G. Lott, A. W. Bjornstad, E. R. Stuart, A. J. Macnab; 1st Lieuts. H. L. Cooper, B. Palmer, G. Morgan, W. L. Guthrie, J. G. Taylor, T. W. Brown, S. B. Pearson; 2d Lieuts. W. N. Haskell, R. Warren, E. Butler, G. Grunert, R. E. Love, W. A. Alfante, C. M. Eby, J. C. Moore, DeWitt C. Jones.

Distinguished marksman—Post Consul, Sergt. Francis Webster, Sergt. J. C. Pendergrass, 10th Cav.; 1st Sergt. Martin B. Dunbar, Co. E, 4th Inf.; Sergt. Dominic O'Donnell, Co. L, C.E.; Sergt. Miller Toler, Troop D, 9th Cav.; Sergt. Spencer H. Thomas, Troop H, 9th Cav.; Sergt. James E. Logan, Troop I, 9th Cav.; Sergt. James H. Vanscoike, Co. F, 7th Inf.

Competitors in Division Pistol Competition—Capt. D. E. Holley, J. A. Cole (distinguished pistol shot), H. L. Threlkeld, R. R. Raymond, A. J. Macnab; 1st Lieuts. H. L. Cooper, G. E. Harvey, W. L. Guthrie; 2d Lieuts. R. Warren, R. Butler, B. R. Camp, W. A. Alfante, H. S. Dilworth, G. R. Allin.

Distinguished pistol shots—1st Sergt. H. L. Black, 22d Batt., F.A.; 1st Sergt. Frank C. Olson, Troop H, 2d Cav.; Sergt. James E. Logan, Troop I, 9th Cav.; Sergt. Nathan Jones, Troop L, 9th Cav.; Sergt. William H. Hamilton, Troop D, 10th Cav.; Sergt. Lewis C. Coleman, 10th Batt., F.A.

On conclusion of competition, all excepting those selected as competitors for Army teams, will be ordered to join their commands. 2d Lieut. Wm. H. Harris, 4th Inf., is ordered to relieve Lieut. C. S. Fries as range officer.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The leave granted Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mills, Chief of Artillery, April 12, extended, and further extended June 1, is further extended two months on account of sickness, and the leave heretofore granted is changed to leave on account of sickness to date from July 22. (July 27, W.D.)

GENERAL STAFF.

Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A., accompanied by two aides, will proceed to camp near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for compliance with instruction from War Dept. Upon completion of duties at camp, General Williams and his aides will return to proper command. (July 28, N.D.)

Par. 12, S.O. 145, June 19, W.D., directing Major William A. Mann, General Staff, to proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., and accompany the 5th Infantry on march to Mt. Gretna, amended to direct him to proceed to Mt. Gretna, for duties heretofore assigned him at that camp. (July 28, W.D.)

Capt. William M. Wright, General Staff, is detailed for duty as observer at camp at Mt. Gretna, Pa., from Aug. 1 to 12, and

for duty with organized militia of State of Ohio during its encampment in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, Aug. 13 to 20. Upon completion will return to proper station. (July 27, W.D.)

Leave for one month about Aug. 10, is granted Capt. John C. Oakes, General Staff. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. T. F. Davis, military secretary, is announced as signal officer, topographical officer, ordnance officer, inspector small arms practice, and athletic officer of the department, and in command of detachment of enlisted men on duty at hqrs. Dept. of the Colorado, to take effect Aug. 1, relieving 1st Lieut. William H. Raymond, A.C., aide, and 1st Lieut. F. DeCamp Hall, 26th Inf., aide, of those duties. First Lieut. William H. Raymond, A.C., aide, is relieved as assistant to the military secretary of the department, to take effect July 31. (July 25, D. Colo.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Blanton Winship, judge advocate, now at these headquarters, will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty on staff of Brig. Gen. William H. Carter during camp thereat. Upon termination of camp will return to these headquarters. (July 23, D. Mo.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. George L. Goodale, Q.M., in addition to present duties, will temporarily relieve Capt. Ira L. Fredendall, Q.M., of duty as depot Q.M. at Boston, Mass., in time to enable the latter officer to proceed to Philippines in compliance with his orders. (July 27, W.D.)

Capt. Abraham S. Bickham, Q.M., having arrived on transport Sherman, June 8, will report to chief Q.M. of division for duty as his assistant, with station in Manila. (June 11, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles B. Townsend will be sent to Dagupan, Pangasinan, for duty. (June 11, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Peter Coffey will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., on transport about June 30. (June 15, Phil. D.)

Following changes of post Q.M. sergeants in this division are ordered: Charles J. Morelle, in Manila will proceed to San Isidro, Nueva Ecija for duty; Thomas W. Jordan, in Manila, will proceed to Borongan, Samar, for duty, relieving Harry Beauman, who will proceed to Manila; Arthur Kavanagh, in Manila, will proceed to San Mateo, Rizal, for duty, relieving Charles Gaddes, who will be sent to division hospital, Manila, for treatment. (June 21, Phil. D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post C.S. Sergt. Edward Ross at Columbia, Wash., and Stanley J. Erasmus at Fort Worden, Wash., will proceed to camp at American Lake, Wash., in time to arrive July 30, for duty. (July 20, P.D.)

Post C.S. Sergt. John M. Sausser will proceed to camp near Fort D. A. Russell, via Islay, Wyo., for duty. (July 21, D. Colo.)

Post C.S. Sergt. Richard J. Gervine, Fort Hunt, Va., upon relief by another post commissary sergeant, will be sent to General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., for treatment. (July 30, W.D.)

Post C.S. Sergt. Middleton Saddle will proceed to Warwick Barracks, Cebu, relieving Post C.S. Sergt. Loring A. Bond, who will proceed to Manila, for duty. (June 22, Phil. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major Edward C. Carter, surg., is detailed as medical inspector of camp at Fort Riley, and will report upon such day as camp commander may specify, to Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint. Upon completion of duty, in absence of further instructions, Major Carter will return to present station. (July 18, D. Mo.)

Major Euclid B. Frick, surg., will in addition to present duties, take charge of office of chief surgeon of department during absence of Col. George W. Adair, asst. surg. gen., at camp near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. To this end Major Frick will proceed to St. Paul and return to Fort Snelling on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. (July 20, D.D.)

Major John L. Phillips, surg., is detailed member examining board at Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama, appointed June 8, 1905, vice Capt. Ira A. Shimer, asst. surg., relieved. (July 31, W.D.)

The leave granted Major Charles F. Mason, surg., is extended fifteen days. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

Capt. Reynold M. Kirby-Smith, asst. surg., is granted leave for one month and fifteen days, with permission to visit Japan, about June 14. (June 11, Phil. D.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Robert E. Noble, asst. surg. (July 19, D. Colo.)

Capt. Charles N. Barney, asst. surg., and Capt. Roger Brooke, jr., asst. surg., are detailed as members of G.C.M., at Fort Bayard, N.M. (July 20, D. Colo.)

Capt. William H. Wilson, asst. surg., is detailed as member of board of medical officers to meet at Fort Jay, N.Y., on July 31, for examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army, vice Capt. Frederick M. Hartscock, asst. surg., relieved. (July 27, W.D.)

Capt. Thomas L. Rhoads, asst. surg., will proceed to camp at Fort Riley, Kas., for temporary duty until Oct. 1, when he will return to proper station. Contract Surg. Michael A. Rebert will proceed to U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., for temporary duty during absence of Captain Rhoads. (July 31, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Edward P. Rockhill, asst. surg., upon being relieved at Fort Wingate, N.M. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. M. A. W. Shockley, asst. surg. (July 31, W.D.)

The following changes in stations and duties of assistant surgeons are ordered: Capt. Edwin P. Wolfe, having reported arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty, relieving Capt. Eugene H. Hartnett; Captain Hartnett will proceed to San Francisco, and take first available transport for Manila and report to commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty; Capt. M. A. W. Shockley, having reported arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Wright, Wash., for duty; 1st Lieut. Haywood S. Hansell, having reported arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Presidio of San Francisco, for duty, relieving Capt. Irving W. Rand; Captain Rand will take first available transport for Manila and report to commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (July 31, W.D.)

First Lieut. John B. Huggins, asst. surg., is relieved duty at Santa Mesa, Manila, upon abandonment of that camp, and proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Robert M. Culler, asst. surg., who will proceed to Manila, for duty. (June 11, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Stanley G. Zinke, asst. surg., is relieved duty in Dept. of Visayas, and proceed to Manila, for duty. (June 13, Phil. D.)

First Lieuts. William A. Duncan and John B. Huggins, asst. surgs., will report for duty as follows: Lieutenant Duncan to Base Hospital, Iloilo, and Lieutenant Huggins to Camp Connel, Samar. (June 18, D. V.)

First Lieut. Edward B. Vedder, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (June 12, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Samuel E. Lambert, asst. surg., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., not later than July 23, to accompany battalion 14th Infantry (Cos. H, I and K) on march to American Lake, Wash., vice Capt. Robert E. Noble, asst. surg. (July 19, D. Colo.)

First Lieut. Edgar W. Miller, asst. surg., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will proceed to camp at Austin, Texas, for duty. (July 24, D.T.)

Par. 17, S.O. 170, July 20, W.D., directing 1st Lieut. Omar W. Pinkston, asst. surg., upon relief from temporary duty at Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., is amended to direct him, upon relief, to proceed to camp of instruction at Fort Riley, for duty until his services at that camp may be no longer required, when he will proceed to San Francisco for duties assigned in previous orders. (July 30, W.D.)

The following change of station of medical officer and enlisted men of Hospital Corps are ordered: Upon the abandonment of Camp Santa Mesa, Manila, as a military station, the following officer and men now at that station will proceed to the station set after their respective names for duty: First Lieut. John B.

Huggins, asst. surg., Sergt. Charles Harding and Privs. 1st Class George H. Taylor and Wheeler W. Johnson to Fort William McKinley, Rizal; Pvt. 1st Class Samuel N. Chamblin to Nasugbu, Batangas; Pvt. Jackson J. Ogburn at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, will proceed to Nasugbu, Batangas, for duty; Pvt. 1st Class William H. McCrossin relieved duty these headquarters and report casual detachment, division hospital. (June 8, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surg. W. E. Brown will proceed from Fort Walla Walla, Wash., to Fort Stevens, Ore., for duty during absence of 1st Lieut. C. H. Connor, asst. surg., at camp at American Lake, Wash. (July 24, D. Col.)

Contract Dental Surg. Ralph W. Waddell will proceed from Parang, to Malabang, Mindanao, about June 15, for duty (June 7, D. Min.)

Dental Surg. William G. Hammond having reported arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty, relieving Dental Surg. William H. Ware, who will proceed to San Francisco, and take first available transport for Manila and report to commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (July 31, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of contract surgeons are ordered: Contract Surg. Herbert I. Harris, upon expiration of present leave will proceed to Fort Snelling, Mont., for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Harrison W. Stuckey; Contract Surgeon Stuckey upon being relieved will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take first available transport for Manila and report to commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty; Contract Surg. Charles W. Johnson upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Oscar F. Davis; Contract Surgeon Davis upon being relieved will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take first available transport for Manila and report to commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (July 31, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Alwin M. Guittard at Camp Hartshorne, Samar, upon abandonment of Camp Hartshorne, proceed to Catubig, Samar, relieving Contract Surg. Michael E. Hughes, who will proceed to Camp Menicke, Samar, for duty. (June 12, D.V.)

Contract Surg. Edwin W. Patterson is relieved duty in Dept. of Mindanao, and proceed to Manila, relieving Contract Surg. Wilson Murray, who will proceed to Cotabato, Mindanao, for duty. (June 13, Phil. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Paul Compton, H.C., relieved duty at Santa Mesa, Manila, upon abandonment of that station, and will be sent to Dept. of Mindanao, for duty. (June 11, Phil. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Albert A. Roby, H.C., at division hospital, Manila, will be sent to Dept. of Mindanao, for duty. (June 11, Phil. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Albert A. Roby, H.C., will proceed to Camp Overton, Mindanao, for duty. (June 19, D. Min.)

Sergt. 1st Class George W. Hicks, H.C., is relieved duty at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and report division hospital, Manila, to await sailing of first available transport for U.S. for duty thereon to Nagasaki, Japan, where he is authorized to take furlough for twenty days. Upon expiration report first available transport to U.S., for duty thereon to San Francisco, where he will avail himself of further furlough of two months and ten days. Upon expiration report Dept. of California, for assignment to duty. (June 23, Phil. D.)

Par. 1, S.O. 174, W.D., July 25, relating to Sergt. Patrick A. Sugrue, H.C., is revoked. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

Par. 21, S.O. 167, W.D., July 17, relating to Sergt. James W. Wamsley, H.C., is revoked. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Leave for two months, about Aug. 10, is granted Major Francis R. Shunk, C.E. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

Capt. William B. Ladue, C.E., having reported at Fort Mason, Cal., will join his company at camp at American Lake, Wash. (July 23, P.D.)

Capt. William Kelly, C.E., at camp at American Lake, Wash., upon being relieved by Capt. William B. Ladue, C.E., will proceed to Fort Mason, Cal., before complying with S.O. 158, c.s., W.D. (July 23, P.D.)

Capt. William P. Wooten, C.E., in addition to present duties will report by letter, Southwestern Division, for temporary duty as chief engineer officer of that division. (July 30, W.D.)

First Lieut. Julian L. Schley, C.E., will proceed from Washington Barracks, D.C., to Camp Chickamauga, Ga., for duty with his company. (July 28, A.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. Horace W. Bivins will be sent to Camp Overton, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Ord. Sergt. George T. Rollins, who will proceed by first available transportation to San Francisco, Cal. (June 12, Phil. D.)

Ord. Sergt. Thomas C. Jones will be sent from Fort Moultrie, S.C., to Camp Chickamauga, Ga., for temporary duty during encampment, and upon completion return to proper station. (July 20, D.G.)

Ord. Sergt. William M. Gamage will be placed upon the retired list, and will repair to his home. (July 27, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. John McCarthy, Fort Ringgold, Texas, will be sent to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty. (July 30, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Leave for one month is granted Major Frank Greene, Signal Corps. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

Major Eugene O. Fochet, Signal Corps, upon his relief from duty as chief signal officer, Department of Missouri, and as commanding officer of Fort Omaha, Neb., will proceed to Manila, P.I., for duty as chief signal officer of Philippines Division, relieving Col. Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty as chief signal officer of Department of California. (July 31, W.D.)

Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, Signal Corps, will report to Col. Charles Morris, A.C., president of retiring board at San Francisco, Cal., at such time as he may designate for examination, and upon completion will report to commanding general, Dept. of California, for such duty as he may be able to perform. (July 27, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Signal Corps are ordered: So much of Par. 11, S.O. 40, Feb. 15, 1906, W.D., as directs Major Frank Greene to proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report Sept. 1, 1906, to U.S. Signal School for course of instruction is amended to direct him upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., to proceed to Atlanta, Ga., Dept. of Gulf, for duty as chief signal officer of that department, relieving 1st Lieut. Arthur L. Fuller. Capt. William Mitchell is relieved from duty with Co. A, Signal Corps, at such time as will enable him to report on Aug. 15, to U.S. Signal School, Fort Leavenworth, for course of instruction. (July 30, W.D.)

First Lieut. W. A. Covington, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty in connection with division small arms competitions, and will proceed to proper stations. (July 27, A.D.)

Sergt. Thomas E. Hunt and First Class Pvt. Philip D. Davenport, Signal Corps, will be sent to Camp Hartshorne, Samar, for duty. (June 15, Phil. D.)

Sergt. Nemo S. Jolls, Signal Corps, at Fort Lawton, Wash., will be sent to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, for duty as engineer on will proceed to proper station. (July 27, A.D.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps, U.S.A., made by the Acting Chief Signal Officer of the Army, were announced on Aug. 1: To be sergeants—Corpls. Emil C. Schmanke and Greeley Munday, to date Aug. 1. To be corporals—First Class Privs. William J. Hughes and George F. Twitchell, to date Aug. 1. To be cook—First Class Pvt. Leslie C. Gains, to date Aug. 1. To be first class private—Pvt. Horace W. Kirby, to date Aug. 1.

The following non-commissioned officers having re-enlisted in Signal Corps on the dates set after respective names, continuance of their warrants from dates of their re-enlistments is announced: Master Signal Electrician Oliver O. McCammon, July 23; First Class Sergt. Charles F. Betz, July 21.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major George E. Pickett, paymaster, will proceed to Mt. Gretna, Pa., and report Aug. 4, for duty. (July 31, D.E.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Charles Shaler, U.S.A., retired, is at his own request relieved from duty with militia of Indiana and will proceed to his home. (July 30, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL.

The regular season for small arms practice for Troop K, 1st Cav., Fort Clark, Texas, is extended to include Oct. 15, on account of its absence from the division during period prescribed in G.O. 27, these headquarters, series, 1905. (July 24, S.W.D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

Capt. Edward P. Orton, 2d Cav., is assigned to duty as paymaster, with station at Portland, Ore., until close of camp at American Lake, Wash. (July 24, D. Col.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

First Lieut. B. P. Disque, 3d Cav., is relieved from duty as student officer at U.S. Staff College and will avail himself of leave granted May 18. (July 25, Staff Col.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. William N. Haskell, 4th Cav., upon relief from duty at Fort Leavenworth. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

Leave for one month, upon tender of his resignation, with authority to apply for an extension of two months, and for permission to visit the U.S., is granted to 2d Lieut. William S. Dowd, 4th Cav., Jolo, Jolo, P.I. (June 9, D. Min.)

Following appointments of non-commissioned officers are announced in 4th Cavalry: Troop A, Lance Corp. Webster Wildman, to be corporal, vice Donahue, discharged; Corp. Jasper S. Utter, to be sergeant, vice F. J. Cory, reduced at his own request.

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Major J. F. Reynolds Landis, 6th Cav., will proceed to camp near Austin, Texas, for duty. (July 24, D.T.)

Leave for two months on certificate of disability is granted 1st Lieut. John P. Hasson, 6th Cav. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

Second Lieut. James S. Jones, 6th Cav., aide-de-camp, will accompany Brig. Gen. William H. Carter to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty during camp thereat and return to these headquarters upon termination of camp. (July 23, D. Mo.)

Second Lieut. Kenyon A. Joyce, 6th Cav., will proceed to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for duty until Oct. 15, when he will rejoin proper station. (July 27, W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

Capt. Nathan K. Averill, 7th Cav., on account exceptional circumstances, granted leave for one month, with permission to visit U.S. and apply for extension of one month, to leave about July 15. (June 22, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. James A. Shannon, 7th Cav., aide, relieved from command of Co. I, Signal Corps, and assigned to command of detachment, Co. L, Signal Corps, in Department of Mindanao. (June 20, D. Mind.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

First Lieut. Duncan Elliot, 8th Cav., at Camp Wallace, Union, having been transferred from Troop K, to Troop B, 8th Cav., will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (June 18, D. Luzon.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

First Lieut. George W. Winterburn, 9th Cav., is relieved from duty this division, July 31, to enable him to comply with S.O. 167, c.s., W.D. (July 25, P.D.)

Par. 1, S.O. 108, c.s., these headquarters, as relates to 2d Lieut. William N. Haskell, 9th Cav., is revoked. (July 30, N.D.)

Following appointment is made in Troop G, 9th Cav.: To be sergeant, Blacksmith John James, vice Wright, discharged. Following appointments are made in Troop H, 9th Cav.: To be sergeant, Corp. Isaac Watkins, vice Contee, appointed first sergeant; to be corporal, Lance Corp. John Hurt, vice Watkins, promoted.

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Col. Jacob A. Augur, 10th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb., will proceed to Islay, Wyo., and join his regiment en route to camp of instruction at Fort D. A. Russell. (July 23, D. Mo.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

So much of orders as designates Sergt. John Mahon, Troop A, 12th Cav., as a competitor for division small arms competition from Troop A, 12th Cav., is revoked, and Corp. Cornelius C. Kennedy, Troop A, 12th Cav., is designated as a competitor. (July 24, D.G.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

First Lieut. Wilson G. Heaton, 13th Cav., is detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty at recruit depot. (July 30, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Winters, 13th Cav. (July 31, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

Capt. Cornelius C. Smith, 14th Cav., relieved duty on recruiting service and at recruit depot Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and proceed to Manila, P.I., for duty. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

First Lieut. F. P. Holcomb, 14th Cav., will proceed from Boise Barracks, Idaho, to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., to Darlington, Wash., for station while engaged upon work of U.S. progressive military map. (July 21, D. Col.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Leave for three months and twenty days, about Aug. 5, is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph I. McMullen, 15th Cav. (July 27, W.D.)

The leave granted to 2d Lieut. Milton G. Holliday, squadron Q.M. and C.S., 15th Cav., by orders in the field, Stuyvesant Falls, N.Y., July 22, is, owing to extraordinary circumstances, extended fifteen days. (July 30, D.E.)

Qualification of following named enlisted men of Troop G, 15th Cav., for season of 1906, is announced: Expert rifleman: Corp. Verne R. Bell, July 10, Sergt. Fred B. Greene, May 24. Sharpshooters: Privs. John Weaver, Lewis L. Hall, Saddler Vernon W. Dean, Corp. Harry W. Sloper, Privs. Walter K. Boyd, John J. Conely, Corp. William L. Rowlett, Albert Carter, Trumpeter Thomas Jones, Pvt. Albert T. Ellis, Trumpeter Andrew T. Panneke, Privs. George F. Alkstad, Gustave Griesse, Harry P. Rouse, Sergt. John C. Grant, Privs. George E. Coleman, William H. Pratt, 1st Sergt. Lawrence A. Gifford, Pvt. Charles Miller, Matt Klem, Sergt. Francis H. Glenn, all May 22. Marksmen: Sergt. Thomas M. Temple, June 25; Pvt. Benjamin F. Noyes, May 23. (Aug. 1, D.E.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. S. M. MILLS, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Major Adelbert Cronkite, A.C., acting I.G., having reported, is announced as assistant to the inspector general, Atlantic Division. (July 28, W.D.)

Leave for three months is granted Major John W. Ruckman, A.C., upon relief duty at Fort DuPont, Del. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

Leave for two months, about Aug. 6, is granted Major Thomas Ridgway, A.C. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

Capt. John R. Procter, A.C., having been detained in Philippines to effect settlement of responsibility with civil government, is relieved duty this division June 16, to enable him to comply with instructions from War Department, May 2. (June 12, Phil. D.)

Order directing Capt. John Conklin, Jr., A.C., to proceed on transport to sail June 14, is amended to direct him to proceed on transport Logan, June 30. (June 18, Phil. D.)

S.O. 157, July 5, W.D., directing Capt. Morrell M. Mills, A.C., to report on Aug. 20, to superintendent of Virginia Military Institute, is amended to direct him to report on Aug. 25. (July 27, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Percy P. Bishop, A.C., upon completion of duties in connection with division small arms competition. (July 27, A.D.)

The leave granted Capt. John R. Procter, A.C., Sept. 23, 1905, is extended one month. (July 27, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted to Capt. Lloyd England, A.C. (July 28, W.D.)

Leave for three months, on account of sickness, is granted Capt. G. W. S. Stevens, A.C. (July 28, A.D.)

First Lieut. Charles M. Bunker, A.C., in addition to other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Moultrie,

S.C., relieving 1st Lieut. Edward P. Nones, A.C. (July 27, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles L. Fisher, A.C., is extended one month. (July 20, D.G.)

First Lieut. William R. Harrison, A.C., is relieved from further treatment at General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will return to proper station. (July 27, W.D.)

First Lieut. William P. Ennis, A.C., is transferred from 112th Co., C.A., to unassigned list. (July 28, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. John McBride, Jr., A.C., upon completion of examination for promotion. (July 30, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Robert F. Woods, A.C., upon completion of examination for promotion. (July 30, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Harry T. Matthews, A.C., upon completion of examination for promotion. (July 30, W.D.)

Leave for two months, on account of sickness, is granted 2d Lieut. Howard L. Martin, A.C. (July 23, D. Col.)

Second Lieut. Offense Hope, A.C., is granted leave for three months, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander. (July 23, P.D.)

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 30, Feb. 3, 1906, W.D., as relates to 2d Lieut. Franklin R. Kenney, A.C., is revoked. (July 28, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. William N. Michel, A.C., upon being relieved from duty at Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and he is authorized to go beyond the sea. (July 30, W.D.)

Sergt. James W. Sifton, 123d Co., C.A., Fort Jay, N.Y., will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (July 21, D.E.)

Sergt. James M. Higgins, 119th Co., C.A., Fort Mott, N.J., will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (July 23, D.E.)

Sergt. James M. Higgins, 119th Co., C.A. (Fort Mott, N.J.), will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (July 30, D.E.)

The following enlisted men of the Coast Artillery, now at Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent about Aug. 10 to proper stations, with permission to delay one month en route, provided they have not already been granted furloughs, reporting upon arrival for duty: Sergt. Andrew J. Underwood, 50th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.; Sergt. Arthur J. La Fonta, 7th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Sergt. John F. Steffey, 108th Co., Fort Worden, Wash.; Sergt. Edward Laughlin, 95th Co., Fort Hancock, N.J.; Sergt. George J. Crosby, 5th Co., Fort Screven, Ga.; Sergt. Joseph Hemker, 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N.Y.; Sergt. William E. Hawkins, 43d Co., Fort Terry, N.Y.; Corp. Henry J. Neumann, 67th Co., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Pvt. Edmond P. Hall, 48th Co., Fort Hancock, N.J.; Pvt. Louis Schloss, 64th Co., Fort Miley, Cal. (July 31, W.D.)

Sergt. John T. Scarborough, 112th Co., C.A., Fort DuPont, Del., will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (Aug. 1, D.E.)

INFANTRY.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

First Lieut. William C. Stone, 3d Inf., having been returned to duty from hospital at Vancouver Barracks, will report to C.O., 14th Inf., to accompany regiment on march to American Lake, and for duty therewith until arrival of 3d Infantry at encampment, when he will report to his regimental commander. (July 21, D. Col.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. E. MACKLIN.

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. L. A. Lovering, 4th Inf., Acting I.G., headquarters, S.W. Dist. (July 26, S.W.D.)

Leave for two months on certificate of disability, about Aug. 10, with permission to apply for extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Clyde B. Crusan, 4th Inf. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Leave for one month, on certificate of disability, is granted 1st Lieut. Howard G. Davids, 6th Inf., Cotabato, Mindanao. (June 8, D. Min.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Leave for three months upon completion of duties in camp at American Lake, Wash., is granted Capt. Charles S. Farnsworth, 7th Inf. (July 30, N.D.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for extension of two months and twenty days, is granted 1st Lieut. Fred L. Davidson, 7th Inf. (July 18, D. Mo.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Second Lieut. Pickens E. Woodson, 8th Inf., Camp Jossman, Guimaras, detailed in charge of work of constructing telegraph line from Camp Hartshorne to Tagabiran, Samar. (June 15, D. Visayas.)

Cook John M. Henderson, Co. I, 8th Inf., Camp Jossman, Guimaras, will be sent to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty with next detachment of enlisted men to be sent to U.S. Upon arrival at San Francisco will report for duty pending action on his application for retirement. (June 12, Phil. D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. S. FOSTER.

Capt. Ira C. Welborn, 9th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science at Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Agricultural College, Miss., to take effect Sept. 19, vice Major Henry H. Ludlow, A.C., relieved, and then to join proper station. Captain Welborn will report Sept. 1, to president of the college, and is relieved from duty at U.S. Military Academy, at such time as will enable him to comply with order. (July 28, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Girard L. McEntee, Jr., 9th Inf., in Manila, en route to Camp Daraga, Albay, will report at Cuartel de Espana, Manila, for duty, relieving 2d Lieut. Erle M. Wilson, 9th Inf., who will proceed to Camp Daraga, Albay, for duty. (June 11, D. Luzon.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 163, July 12, W.D., as relates to Capt. John W. Heavey, 11th Inf., is revoked. (July 27, W.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. DENT.

First Lieut. Roy C. Kirtland, 14th Inf., will proceed from Vancouver Barracks to Tacoma, Wash., and there resume work on U.S. progressive military map, and upon completion proceed to Renton, Wash., for station for same purposes. (July 19, D. Col.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. LEVEN C. ALLEN.

Qualification of following named men of Co. I, 12th Inf., for season of 1906, is announced: Sharpshooters: 1st Sergt. George H. Roberts, Sergts. Harry Needland, Thurston Smith, Corp. Robert L. Fox, Cook Charles Dubberstone, Musicians John F. Anderson, Dorsey H. Black, Privs. John H. Childers, Samuel L. Cohn, all Feb. 28; Privs. Howard Hare, Robert L. McCarty, George Nehalek, Charles Orbin, Augusta Phillips, Thomas G. Wolf, August Zone, March 4. Marksman: Sergt. Patrick Dowd, Feb. 26. (Aug. 1, D.E.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Second Lieut. Paul C. Potter, 15th Inf., granted leave for one month, with permission to visit U.S. about Aug. 30. (June 18, Phil. D.)

Regt. Q.M. Sergt. Joseph Miller, 15th Inf., Camp Keithley, Mind., will be sent to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty with next detachment of enlisted men to be sent to U.S. Upon arrival at San Francisco will report for duty pending action on his application for retirement. (June 15, Phil. D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

Capt. Charles E. Morton, 16th Inf., unassigned, is assigned to Co. C, vice Capt. William O. Johnson, transferred to 10th Inf. (June 15, Hqs. 16th Inf.)

Capt. Martin L. Crimmins, 16th Inf., granted leave for two months on certificate of disability, with permission to visit Japan. (June 25, Phil. D.)

Capt. Charles P. George, 16th Inf., is, on account of exceptional circumstances, granted leave for three months, with permission to visit U.S. June 14. (June 13, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Walter Harvey, 16th Inf., is transferred from Co. A, to Co. C, of the regiment. Capt. E. R. Chrisman, 16th Inf., is detailed as instructor in Military Topography (third term course), relieving Capt. C. P. George, 16th Inf. (June 16, Hqs. 16th Inf.)

First Lieut. Charles R. W. Morison, 16th Inf., relieved duty Capt. John Hay, Baguio, Benguet, and proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty with his regiment. (June 20, D. Luzon.)

First Sergt. William Smith, Co. F, 16th Inf., will be sent to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty with next detachment of enlisted men to be sent to U.S. Upon arrival at San Francisco will report for duty pending action on his application for retirement. (June 12, Phil. D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Capt. William D. Davis, 17th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Dept. Captain Davis will proceed without delay to St. Paul, Minn., for temporary duty in charge of construction of public buildings at Fort Snelling, Minn., relieving Capt. Amos W. Kimball, Q.M., in time to enable him to proceed to Philippines in compliance with orders. (July 28, W.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Peter Murray, 18th Inf., upon relief from duty relief work in San Francisco, Cal. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles H. Morrow, 18th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will proceed to Topeka, Kas., and join his regiment en route to camp of instruction, Fort Riley. (July 24, D. Mo.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Richard Wetherill, 19th Inf., Malabang, Mindanao. (June 9, D. Min.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Capt. Charles R. Howland, 21st Inf., Camp Connell, Samar, will proceed to Manila to act as counsel for 2d Lieut. Clayton H. Board, Philippine Scouts, to be tried by G.C.M. about June 13. Upon completion of duty Captain Howland will return to proper station. (June 6, D. Visayas.)

Capt. Wilson Chase, 21st Inf., is detailed as member of G.C.M. at Camp Connell, Samar, for trial of Pvt. Ignacio Gutierrez, 5th Co., Philippine Scouts, only. (June 7, D.V.)

First Lieut. Otis R. Cole, 21st Inf., returned to duty from sick, will proceed to Camp Connell, Samar, for duty with Co. C. (June 20, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Ralph R. Glass, 21st Inf., Camp Connell, Samar, will proceed to Basey, Samar, for duty with Co. K, 21st Inf. (June 5, D.V.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. PHILIP READE.

Qualification of following named enlisted men of Co. K, 23d Inf., for season of 1906, is announced: Sharpshooters: Pvs. Eugene F. Flanagan, Leo W. Moran, Artificer George Howard. Sergt. Alvin J. Moore, Q.M. Sergt. William J. Ryan, Pvt. Matthew Broderick, all May 21. Marksmen: Pvs. Ernest Jackson, Henry I. Meyers, Alexander C. Virgil, Marcus Pymmer, Marcus Leahy, Sergt. Owen Beirne, Pvs. William F. Dean, Thomas E. Branch, Emil Hanson, Mus. Willie W. Walling, all May 18. (Aug. 1, D.E.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. P. BORDEN.

Lieut. Col. John C. Dent, 24th Inf., is granted leave for one month, with permission to visit Manila, about June 12. (June 12, D.V.)

The leave granted Major Samson L. Faison, 24th Inf. (then capt. and Q.M.), June 29, and extended July 16, is changed to leave on account of sickness from July 18 to July 31, after which date will revert to ordinary leave, which is further extended nineteen days. (July 27, W.D.)

Capt. Isaac C. Jenks, 24th Inf., is detailed member of G.C.M. convened per S.O. 97, c.s., these headquarters, vice Capt. Frederick Perkins, 8th Inf., relieved. (June 6, D.V.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. John C. French, 24th Inf., to enable him to reach Manila June 30. (June 6, D.V.)

Color Sergt. John R. Hays, 24th Inf., Camp Bumpus, Leyte, will be sent to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty with next regiment of enlisted men to be sent to U.S. Upon arrival at San Francisco will report for duty pending action on his application for retirement. (June 12, Phil. D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Capt. Joseph W. Glidden, 25th Inf., acting judge advocate of the dept., will, in addition to present duties, take charge of office of chief commissary of the dept., during temporary absence of Lieut. Col. James N. Allison, deputy C.S. gen. (July 25, D.D.)

First Lieut. Arthur L. Bump, 25th Inf., will report not later than July 28, at Fort Niagara, N.Y., as a competitor at the division rifle competition. (July 26, A.D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. LER. BROWN.

The leave for two months granted 2d Lieut. Harry G. Leckie, 26th Inf., is extended one month. (July 26, S.W.D.)

First Sergt. George Rose, Co. K, 26th Inf., will be discharged from the Army, by purchase. (July 19, D.T.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Capt. Matthew E. Saville, 27th Inf., will act as assistant to chief Q.M. (Capt. Daniel W. Arnold, Q.M.), of the camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

First Lieut. Alexander M. Hall, 28th Inf., at Fort Snelling, Minn., will proceed to join his regiment at camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison. (July 21, D.D.)

Leave for two months, on certificate of disability, with permission to leave limits of Department, is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas H. Lowe, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (July 21, D.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Headquarters 8th Battalion and the 35th Co., Philippine Scouts, together with the medical officer and detachments of post non-commissioned staff and Hospital Corps, on duty at Camp Hartshorne, Samar, will take station at Tagabiran, Samar. (June 8, D. V.)

G.O. 36, Manila, P.I., June 16, 1906, Hdqts. Phil. Div. 1. Announces following changes in battalions of Scout Companies: 18th Co., from 8th Battalion to 2d Battalion; 19th Co., from unassigned to 2d Battalion; 26th Co., from 2d Battalion to unassigned; 28th Co., from 2d Battalion to unassigned; 41st Co., from unassigned to 8th Battalion.

2. The following changes of stations of Philippine Scouts in the division will be made as soon as practicable: 41st Co., from Calapan, Mindoro, to Basey, Samar; 26th Co., from Naic, Cavite, to Basey, Samar; Hdqts., 2d Battalion and 12th and 14th Cos., from Nasugbu, Batangas and Naic, Cavite, to Magtaon, Samar, via Paranas.

The following transfers of officers of the Philippine Scouts are made: Second Lieut. John McBride, from 28th Co. to 26th Co.; 2d Lieut. Henry F. Schroeder, from 26th Co. to 28th Co. (June 23, Phil. D.)

Capt. William B. Graham, Phil. Scouts, granted leave for three months, with permission to visit U.S. about Sept. 1, is authorized to take one month of leave granted to travel in Japan. (June 19, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Harry R. King, Phil. Scouts, will proceed to Camp John Hay, Benguet, to hospital for treatment. (June 18, Phil. D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Marcus Covell, Philippine Scouts, March 19, Philippine Division, is extended two months. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Joseph L. McGree, Phil. Scouts, is granted leave for one month, with permission to visit the U.S., about June 30. (June 11, Phil. D.)

Leave for twenty days granted 2d Lieut. Clay Platt, Phil. Scouts, about July 6, with permission to visit Manila. (June 13, D. Visayas.)

RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS.

Major Elon F. Wilcox, 4th Cav., upon his own application, after more than thirty-three years' service, is retired from active service, to take effect Nov. 26, 1906, and will then proceed home. (July 30, W.D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

Drum Major Thomas J. Beeching, 14th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (July 26, W.D.)

Sergt. of Ord. Patrick Kelly will be placed upon the retired list, and will repair to his home. (July 27, W.D.)

First Sergt. William Barnes, Troop F, 10th Cav., will be placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (July 31, W.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Joseph Miller, 15th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (June 31, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: First Lieut. William G. Fleischhauer from 26th Inf. to 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George S. Gillis from 6th Inf. to 26th Inf.; will be assigned to companies by respective regimental commanders and will join companies to which assigned. (July 30, W.D.)

COURTS-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampana, P.I., June 13, 1906. Detail: Majors Nat P. Phister, 2d Inf., George Bell, jr., 1st Inf.; Capt. William M. Crofton, 1st Inf., Andrew E. Williams, 3d Cav., Charles S. Lincoln, 2d Inf., Robert McCleave, 2d Inf., Patrick W. Guiney, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieuts. Augustus H. Bishop, 1st Inf., DeWitt W. Chamberlain, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Edmund L. Gruber, A.C., Basil G. Moon, A.C., Allen W. Gullion, 2d Inf., James P. Wayland, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Ralph B. Lister, battalion adjutant, 1st Inf., judge advocate. (June 11, D. Luzon.)

Major John Cotter, 9th Inf., 1st Lieuts. Clifton C. Kinney and Robert W. Adams, 9th Inf., and 2d Lieuts. Robert L. Meador, Erle M. Wilson, and William F. Pearson, 9th Inf., are detailed members of G.C.M. at Cuartel de Espana, Manila, vice Major Robert N. Getty, 1st Inf., 1st Lieuts. Grosvenor L. Townsend and Brady G. Rutenmacher, 1st Inf., and 2d Lieuts. William R. Leonard, Walter W. Merrill, and Roland W. Boughton, 1st Inf., relieved. (June 11, D. Luzon.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Malabang, Mindanao, June 14. Detail: Capt. Edward P. Lawton, 19th Inf., Arthur B. Foster, 19th Inf., Robert A. Brown, 4th Cav., Lewis M. Koehler, 4th Cav., Alexander M. Wetherill, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Samuel A. Purviance, 4th Cav., John L. Bond, 19th Inf., Fredric G. Kellogg, 19th Inf., Clifford U. Leonori, 19th Inf., Henry L. Brown, asst. surg., William G. Marchison, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. James B. Henry, jr., 4th Cav., Orville N. Tyler, 4th Cav.; Capt. James H. Bradford, 19th Inf., judge advocate. (June 11, D. Min.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Zamboanga, Mindanao, June 18. Detail: Major Francis A. Winter, surg.; Capt. William K. Jones, C.S., 6th Inf., S. J. Bayard Schindel, 6th Inf., Edgar T. Collins, Q.M., 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John H. Page, jr., 6th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. William F. L. Simpson, DeWitt C. T. Grubbs, and Len W. Field, 6th Inf.; Joseph O. Mauborgne, 6th Inf., judge advocate. (June 14, D. Min.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, P.I., June 27. Detail: Lieut. Col. William H. C. Bowen, 13th Inf.; Capt. Elwood W. Evans, George E. Stockle and Albert E. Saxton, 8th Cav.; Thomas J. Powers, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Milton A. Elliott, jr., 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Thomas H. Cunningham, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William T. Patten, 13th Inf., judge advocate. (June 21, D. Luzon.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at West Point, N.Y., on Aug. 2. Detail: Capt. William O. Johnson, 10th Inf.; Milton L. McGrew, 11th Inf., Lincoln C. Andrews, 15th Cav., Merch B. Stewart, 8th Inf., Ira C. Welborn, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Irvin L. Hunt, 19th Inf., Samuel T. Ansell, 11th Inf., Joseph A. Baer, 6th Cav., Frank O. Whitlock, 14th Cav., Herman Glade, 6th Inf., William S. Browning, A.C., Walter D. Smith, 14th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Adam F. Casad, A.C.; 1st Lieut. William I. Westerfelt, A.C., judge advocate. (July 29, D.E.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Camp Roosevelt, Mt. Gretna, Pa., Aug. 3. Detail: Major Wilber E. Wilder, 15th Cav., Capt. Richard C. Croxton, 23d Inf., Michael N. McNamee, 15th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. Charles B. Clark, 5th Inf., John W. Wright, 5th Inf., Howard C. Price, 5th Inf., Thomas T. Duke, 23d Inf., John J. Mudgett, 12th Inf., Albert W. Foreman, 12th Inf., judge advocate. (July 31, D.E.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board to consist of Capt. Amos W. Kimball, Q.M.; Capt. Harold B. Fiske, Q.M., 28th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Allen J. Greer, 28th Inf., will assemble at Fort Snelling, Minn., on July 16, to prepare and submit plan and estimate for completion of the Fort Snelling rifle range. (July 12, D. Mo.)

The following boards for examination of candidates for appointment of chaplains in the Army were dissolved by order of July 26: Board at Army Building, N.Y., appointed by S.O. 115, May 18; board at Fort Logan, Colo., appointed by S.O. 68, March 21; board at Fort Sheridan, Ill., appointed by S.O. 55, March 6.

First Lieut. James Goethe, 13th Cav., and 2d Lieut. F. T. Dickman, 11th Cav., are detailed as members of board at Fort Myer, Va., vice 1st Lieut. Louis R. Ball and 2d Lieut. Matt C. Bristol, 13th Cav., relieved. (July 27, D.E.)

A board to consist of Capt. W. H. Monroe, 1st Lieut. Philip Golderman, and 2d Lieut. Ralph E. Herring, A.C., is detailed to meet at Fort Washington, Md., Aug. 2, for examination of Sergt. Francis Bangert, 75th Co., C.A., for position of Post commissary sergeant. (July 28, D.E.)

A board to consist of Lieut. Col. William A. Glassford, Signal Corps; Major Winthrop S. Wood, Q.M.; Major Hiram M. Chittenden, C.E., is appointed to meet at call of senior member at Seattle, Wash., to consider matter of constructing a suitable cable tank in Puget Sound to store reserved cable; due attention being given to the availability of the location for transfer of cable to and from the transport Burnside. (July 30, W.D.)

First Lieut. Walter E. Gunster and 2d Lieut. Thomas C. Musgrave, 18th Inf., are detailed as member and recorder, respectively, of examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., appointed July 18, vice Major Henry Kirby and 1st Lieut. Walter E. Gunster, 18th Inf., relieved. (July 30, W.D.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Upon the recommendation of the commanding general, Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and with approval of division commander, 2d Lieut. Walter O. Boswell, 16th Inf., at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, accompanied by twelve enlisted men, will proceed by Government transportation, on or about June 16, on trip around the southern islands in the interests of athletics. Upon completion return to proper station. (June 15, D. Luzon.)

Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, deputy surg. gen., and Capt. Charles E. Stanton, paymaster, will proceed not later than June 26 to camp near Austin, Texas, for duty. (July 24, D.T.)

The following officers are detailed to attend the encampment of the Ohio National Guard, Tuscarawas County, near Strasburg and Bolivar, Ohio, from Aug. 13 to 20: Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, 30th Inf.; Majors Eben Swift, 12th Cav., Daniel H. Boughton, 11th Cav., Charles Lynch, Gen. Staff; Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, Gen. Staff, Godfrey H. Macdonald, 1st Cav., Campbell King, 1st Inf., Ewing E. Booth, 7th Cav., Thomas Q. Ashburn, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Edward A. Kreger, 28th Inf. Will report to Governor of Ohio for conference, proceed to place of encampment for service, and upon completion return to place of receipt of order. (July 30, W.D.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

BIFORD—Arrived at Skagway Aug. 1.

DIX—At Seattle.

INGALLS—At Manila.

KILPATRICK—At Manila.

LOGAN—Arrived at San Francisco July 27.

McCLELLAN—At Manila.

MEADE—At Manila.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at Manila July 31.

SHERMAN—Sailed from San Francisco July 25 for Manila.

SUMNER—At New York.

THOMAS—Sailed from Manila July 21 for San Francisco.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

WARREN—At San Francisco, Cal.

BURNSIDE—Capt. C. S. Wallace, Signal Corps. Sailed from Tacoma Aug. 1 for Forts Casev, Worden and Flagler.

LISCUM—1st Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps. In Philip pine waters.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps. At New York City.

DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Field Artillery Board submits additions to those regulations relating to organization of battalions and regiments, duties of scouts and agents of communication, etc. Approved by Assistant Secretary of War.

A protest from an officer was received against a decision of the officer conducting the Expert Rifleman's Test which required all those firing on various targets to wait after completing their slow fire before proceeding to timed fire on account of an accidental delay at one target. It was decided that the protest was well founded, as the intent of the regulations is that the firers on each target shall be permitted to proceed at once with their timed fire without being obliged to wait for those firing on any other target, and that any delay during which the conditions are changed, such as a change in the wind or light, or cooling of the barrel, defeats the intent of the regulations and may result in injustice to the firers.

Decision was requested as to whether it is allowable at skirmish fire at competitions to so manipulate the piece as to have one cartridge in the chamber and five in the magazine. Also, whether it is allowable to eject and discard cartridges remaining in the magazine after completion of firing at any halt, and then loading with a full clip in order to have five cartridges available at the next halt without the delay of reloading during the firing interval. Negative answer to both inquiries was directed.

Decision was requested as to how and with whom certain men should be classified who were transferred during the target season. It was directed that reply be made that those who complete the course in any organization should be classified with that organization, and that those who fire only part of a course in any organization will be classified with that organization unless excused from classification by the Department Commander, under Par. 216, Small Arms Firing Regulations.

The issue of a gold medal to each member of teams representing the Army at the national match is suggested. Also that these medals be counted in qualifying for the Distinguished Marksman class. The issue of gold medals, as suggested, was considered open to objection, inasmuch as the members of the six teams making the highest scores all receive medals from the National Match authorities. It was decided, however, that final action be postponed till the Small Arms Firing Regulations are revised.

Inquiry was received from one of the civilian candidates for appointment as 2d lieutenant as to whether a diploma would be accepted in lieu of an examination in certain subjects; also, when the examination will be held. It was directed that he be informed that a diploma will not be accepted, but that the candidates must take the examination in all subjects as prescribed in G.O. 131, c.s., W.D. Also, that the examination will be held at the same time as that of enlisted men, December 3, 1906.

ENLARGEMENT OF GOVERNORS ISLAND.

The Brooklyn Standard Union says: "The work of enlarging Governors Island to almost three times its present size is progressing satisfactorily. The island, which is the headquarters of the Department of the East of the United States Army, will, when this work is completed, be the principal Army distributing station in the country. From it will be sent out supplies to all parts of this country and the world where are stationed United States soldiers. Immense docks capable of accommodating the largest transports and war vessels will jut out into Buttermilk Channel, and huge warehouses and office buildings, filled with thousands of tons of military stores, will occupy the western part of the island. For an expenditure of about \$1,000,000 the Government will secure property worth \$5,000,000 at the lowest estimate. In dock rentals, too, the Government will save \$100,000 a year. The work was begun in 1901. Since then from fifteen to twenty trains of scows deposited many thousands of tons of stone and millions of cubic yards of dirt used as a foundation for the new area. It will take at least another year, it is estimated, before the huge undertaking is completed. A stone wall a mile and a quarter in length, sloping at an angle of forty-five degrees from an average of fifty feet at the bottom to a width of fifteen feet at the top, is practically completed. For the filling in of this space it is estimated that 4,000,000 cubic yards of dirt was needed. The enlarged island will have an area of 170 acres. All about the edges of the regained land are to be constructed buildings for the accommodation of the staffs and supplies of several Army departments. The warehouses will be clustered on the side nearest to the docks and the other buildings distributed at equally long intervals about the island. The extension will have a beneficial effect on Brooklyn shipping, for Buttermilk Channel will be a smooth body of water and protection from wind and tide will save wear and tear to the Brooklyn docks."

CAMP AT MOUNT GREтна.

In accordance with the orders heretofore published here, at Mount Gretna about 3,000 Regulars are assembled from the various forts in the Department of the East. The District of Columbia National Guard, some 1,300 strong, arrived at Mount Gretna on Saturday, July 28. Before the end of the camp 500 militiamen from Vermont, about 1,200 from West Virginia, 500 from Connecticut, 1,000 from Maryland, a regiment from New Jersey and a regiment from the New York State militia will have participated in the maneuvers. Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Commissary General, will conduct a series of experiments at Mount Gretna with a fireless cooker. He has sent a sufficient number of cooks to feed four companies to Mount Gretna, and the commissary officers have been instructed to make a thorough test of their practical operation under actual service conditions. The cooker has been made by Army officers and is very simple in construction. The commissary officers have made a number of minor changes in the cookers, and the tests at Mount Gretna are intended to weigh the value of these improvements as well as the merits of the cooker in its present shape.

Reports received by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery at the War Department show that on July 24, 1906, there were two hundred and eighty-eight sergeants, first class, in the Hospital Corps of the Army. The law allows only three hundred sergeants, first class, and it has therefore been decided not to hold any examination for appointment to this grade until next spring, when it is believed there will be about thirty vacancies.

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We would call attention to the interesting memo-
randum concerning the administration of a brigade post
which appears in another column. It is a memorandum
prepared by Capt. George Van Horn Moseley, 5th Cav.,
adjutant of the post of Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga,

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respondent says: "This post has been represented in
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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.—ESTABLISHED 1863. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P. O. as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1906.

AMERICAN DREYFUSES.

The Independent, discussing the question, "Is a Dreyfus Case Possible in America?" answers it in the negative. "The only military case in this country in which the public has taken an active interest," says the writer of the article mentioned, "was the Sampson-Schley investigation. An army in a republic always occupies a somewhat anomalous position, since the manner of life, duties and code of honor of the soldier are naturally different from those of a citizen. But there is in America no such great gulf between the Army and the people as in France, where the officers inherit the traditions and sentiments of the extinct monarchy. We do not know to what extent our Government follows the European system of international espionage. We hope that we keep out of the dirty business as far as possible, for its demoralizing influence is plainly shown in the Dreyfus case."

We have had at least two cases in the American Army showing a miscarriage of justice analogous to that of Dreyfus, though they did not create so great a scandal and, it being a time of civil war, the public were too much occupied with other matters to concern themselves with the wrongs of a single officer. Fitz John Porter, in whose honor a monument has just been erected, was found guilty by a court-martial of offenses for which, as he himself said, he should have been promptly executed. But as his punishment was limited to cashiering, he lived to finally secure a complete vindication at the hands of a second court and his restoration to the Army by act of Congress.

Another fine soldier, a graduate of the Military Academy, Charles P. Stone, was by the arbitrary decree of the imperious Stanton imprisoned for a long period in Fort Lafayette, N.Y., denied all intercourse with others and treated as a common felon. No charges were preferred against him, nor was he ever informed as to the nature of the offense of which he was accused, or the name of his accuser. He was finally released without a trial and without any explanation.

It is a curious fact that both of these officers were members of the same class at the Military Academy, that of 1845, and one followed the other on the roster, Stone being graduated No. 7 and Porter No. 8. Of the case of General Stone, James G. Blaine says in his "Twenty Years in Congress":

"It is not conceivable that the flagrant wrong suffered by General Stone was ever designed by any one of the eminent persons who share the responsibility for its infliction. They were influenced by and largely partook of the popular mania which demanded a victim to atone for a catastrophe. The instances in which this disposition of the public mind works cruel injury are innumerable, and only time, and not always time, seems able to render justice. Too often the object of popular vengeance is hurried to his fate, and placed beyond the pale of that reparation which returning reason is eager to extend. Fortunately the chief penalty of General Stone was the anguish of mind, the wounding of a proud spirit. His case will stand as a warning against future violations of the liberty which is the birthright of every American, and against the danger of appeasing popular clamor by the sacrifice of an innocent man. Throughout the ordeal, General Stone's bearing was soldierly. He faced accusation with equanimity and endured suffering with fortitude. He felt confident of ultimate justice, for he knew that it is not the manner of his countrymen 'to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers face to face, and have license to answer for himself concerning the crime laid against him.'"

Of the War Secretary, the responsible authority for the outrageous treatment of this meritorious and innocent soldier, Blaine further says:

"Mr. Stanton had faults. He was subject to unaccountable and violent prejudice, and under its sway he was capable of harsh injustice. Many officers of merit and of spotless fame fell under his displeasure and were deeply wronged by him. General Stone was perhaps the most conspicuous example of the extremity of outrage to which the Secretary's temper could carry him. He was

lacking in magnanimity. Even when intellectually convinced of an error, he was reluctant to acknowledge it."

The only explanation we have ever heard of the treatment accorded to Stone which seems at all reasonable is this which we give on the authority of the late Henry J. Hunt, so long Chief of Artillery in the Army of the Potomac. It is to this effect: On Aug. 10, 1861, General Stone was assigned to the command of a special corps of observation on the Upper Potomac. Within the limits of his command was a widow to whom General Scott had given a "safe conduct," as she had complained of depredations upon her property by Union Soldiers. General Scott called the attention of Stone to this lady, saying that she was an old friend of his and asking that she be given special protection. The depredations having been renewed, the widow wrote to General Stone, who was indiscreet enough to reply by a personal letter which was sent by a special messenger and did not go through headquarters. When the disaster at Bull's Bluff occurred, Oct. 21, 1861, and a patriotic Senator of the United States, Colonel Baker, lost his life in that ill-starred engagement, the cry of treason was rife and the radicals sought a victim. As Bull's Bluff was in Stone's command he was selected, and when a mousing chaplain went to the War Department with the story that he was in secret correspondence with the enemy, the chain of evidence was sufficiently complete to lead to his arrest, General McClellan concurring.

West Point has never sent forth from her Academic Halls a man of nobler personality than Charles P. Stone; one controlled by a finer sense of honor or a more exalted patriotism. As he was born in Massachusetts, of a long line of Puritan ancestors, he was not open to the suspicion which was at that time directed against Army officers of Southern birth. It is strange then that he of all others should have been made the victim of accusation, affecting not only his honor as a soldier, but his patriotism and his personal integrity.

As Mr. Blaine suggests, Stone was only one of many victims toward whom the action of the War Department under Stanton was quite as arbitrary and unjust. Stanton's case was an illustration of the fact proven by history that military authority is never wielded with such a remorseless disregard of individual rights as when it is exercised by civilians who have not been trained to the soldierly sense of duty and responsibility. This was strikingly illustrated in 1868 when Grant relieved Stanton in control of the War Department. Courtesy instantly succeeded insult, and consideration took the place of the imperious exercise of doubtful authority of which even the General of the Army had been made the victim. For the bell of ferocious sound in which Mr. Stanton delighted, a small bell was substituted. When Stanton's bell clanged through the hall everyone was in a tremble of anticipation and alarm, for no one knew who was to be made the victim of his ferocious impatience and his uncompromising censoriousness. When Grant's bell tinkled the officer summoned knew that he was in no danger of suffering humiliation, but was sure to be treated as a gentleman; not catechised nor subjected to suspicious cross-questioning, but consulted as to the transaction of the business of his bureau, with a perfect recognition of his rights and the courtesy due to him. Such was the contrast between the methods of the lawyer Stanton and those of the soldier Grant. It is typical of the difference between military authority as it is conceived of in the civilian mind, and as it is actually exercised by the educated soldier. San Francisco has given us the latest illustration of this.

So far as we know the late Gen. H. M. Naglee, of Pennsylvania and California, is the only man who ever bearded the lion in his den. According to his own story Naglee had been once insulted by Stanton and made up his mind that he would never again submit to the same treatment. When again attacked, when the two were alone in the Secretary's office, Naglee backed Stanton up against the wall, thrust a belligerent fist in his face and declared that if he did not apologize he would smash his "old face." The apology was forthcoming, but Naglee was placed on waiting orders and never got another command.

FOR THE DEFENCE OF PRIVATE GRAFTON.

In reply to many inquiries from Army officers and others concerning the case of Homer E. Grafton, an enlisted man of the 12th U.S. Infantry, now under sentence of imprisonment for twelve years and one day, imposed upon him by the Court of First Instance, Philippine Islands, we are gratified to be able to announce that the War Department has requested the Department of Justice to designate counsel to look after Private Grafton's interests before the Supreme Court of the United States, to which his case has been taken on appeal from the Supreme Court of the Philippines. The case has been placed on the docket of the United States Supreme Court, the fees therefor have been paid out of the contingent appropriation for the War Department, and we are assured that nothing will be left undone to safeguard Private Grafton's rights under the law.

It has, however, been suggested by various officers interested in this important case that Private Grafton should be represented before the Supreme Court by personal counsel in addition to the counsel designated by the Department of Justice, and that a subscription fund be raised to defray the expenses of such an arrangement. We heartily approve of that suggestion and, in compliance with numerous requests, beg to state that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will not only gladly serve as the custodian of such a fund, but will contribute thereto and endeavor

to see that all moneys contributed are disbursed in the manner most likely to prove effective. All contributions to the fund, be they great or small, will be duly acknowledged in these columns.

The facts in the Grafton case together with the action of the courts thereon have been duly recorded in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and therefore need not be recalled in detail. Nevertheless, the affair has aroused so much interest in Army circles and has elicited so many expressions of sympathy for Private Grafton that a brief resumé of the case is in order. Grafton, while on sentry duty in the Island of Cebu, shot and killed two Filipinos who approached him with knives in their hands, his belief being that they were about to attack him. After the shooting the military authorities asked the civil authorities to decide whether Grafton should be tried by a court-martial or by a civil tribunal, and the reply was that the case was one for a court-martial. Thereupon a court-martial chosen with special care was assembled and, after a painstaking investigation of the evidence, Grafton was acquitted on the ground that the shooting was done in the line of duty. That proceeding should have ended the case then and there, but instead, Grafton was arrested by order of the same civil judge who had said the case was one for court-martial, and by that same judge, acting as both judge and jury, the accused man was tried, convicted, and sentenced as noted above. The case was then appealed to the Supreme Court of the Philippines, and, as stated in these columns June 2, 1906, that tribunal upheld the decision of the court below by a vote of four to three, one American and three Filipino judges sustaining the verdict and two American judges and one Filipino judge dissenting. An appeal was then taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it is to safeguard Private Grafton's interests in placing the case before that tribunal that the proposed fund will be used. It is contended in his behalf not only that the shooting for which he has been condemned was justifiable, but that he would have been lax in his military duty if he had not shot as he did. It is held, moreover, that the court which tried him had no competent jurisdiction, and that his conviction was in violation of his constitutional right to a trial by jury. He was in the Philippines in obedience to the orders of the United States Government, and it is contended that in going there he did not forfeit his fundamental rights as an American citizen. That he should be deprived of his liberty by a one-man court, which is absolutely unknown to our criminal jurisprudence, is utterly opposed to the spirit and purpose of our institutions, and it is partly on that proposition that his appeal is based.

We have the assurance of Army officers that Private Grafton is a capable, trustworthy soldier with an excellent record, and the interest which these officers have shown in the case is indicated by the fact that they have taken the lead in proposing that a fund be raised to defray the expenses of his appeal. This case involves a constitutional question of vital importance to every officer and man of the Army. For if an American soldier who, in pursuance of orders, goes from the United States to our insular possessions thereby forfeits his right to a jury trial as guaranteed by the constitution, the fact cannot be established too soon. The affirmation of that doctrine would make military service in the Philippines detestable.

THE PROSPECTIVE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

In conformity with the announcement we published last week, Lieut. Col. Arthur Murray, A.C., relinquished the command of the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten, N.Y., and removed with his family and household effects to Washington, D.C. Fort Totten has undergone a complete transformation since it came under the command of Colonel Murray, and it is now one of the best equipped and well ordered posts in the Army, and may serve as a model for others. It shows what can be accomplished where good taste, sound judgment, and administrative skill combine for the judicious expenditure of Government funds. A seawall has been built along the water front, and the low ground behind it filled in. A fine road, extending along the water front, has given an opportunity for locating the new buildings so that they face the Sound and catch the sea breeze, instead of facing inland, as the old buildings did. The ancient wooden buildings have in most cases given place to substantial structures of brick and stone, the effect of which is increased by good taste in architecture and skill in grouping. The storage buildings have been brought down in most cases to the water front, so as to save the labor and expense of transportation; low lying ground has been filled in and the jungle cleared away so that mosquitoes and other pests known to Willet's Point have been almost wholly extinguished. A handsome and well arranged administration building, a convenient and thoroughly equipped gymnasium, a canteen or recreation building for the enlisted men, and a clubhouse for the officers, are among the improvements noted. If Colonel Murray manages the Artillery Corps as well as he has the post of Fort Totten and the School of Submarine Defense, as he no doubt will do, his administration of the Corps should be a notable one.

The New York Evening Post, which is nothing if not critical, says: "We have had occasion of late years to criticize so many of the appointments to high places in the Army that it is a pleasure to record the choice of Lieut. Col. Arthur Murray as Chief of Artillery. A studious and scientific officer, Colonel Murray has never deemed it necessary to toady to those in power. He is

neither a member of the Rough Riders nor the protégé of politicians, but merely a man who has become known for devotion to duty and solid attainments. There are not so many of this type left among the higher artillery officers as to hide Colonel Murray's light. In the natural order of events, he will become a colonel on October 1, and his promotion to the higher position is not to take effect until then. He has been of late in command at Fort Totten, the important submarine station at White-stone, L.I., where, as an artillery officer of note writes us, he has had plenty of opportunity to show that he is the officer best fitted to head the Artillery Corps and deal with the important technical questions pressing for settlement."

Colonel Murray arrived in Washington on August 3, and assumed the duties of Acting Chief of Artillery. Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mills, Chief of Artillery, will be retired on his own application, as we announced on July 28, on October 1, when Colonel Murray will be immediately appointed Chief of Artillery with the rank of brigadier general. Col. R. D. Potts, commanding at Fort Monroe, who has been detailed for General Staff duty, and who is eventually to be made a brigadier general in the line, will report at the War Department in Washington, on August 14, for General Staff duty. He will remain on duty there. Lieutenant Colonel Harrison, Artillery Corps, who is to succeed Lieutenant Potts in command of Fort Monroe, is now on two months' leave of absence at Fort Adams, R.I., and will therefore not assume command at Fort Monroe until October 1.

The final examination of enlisted men of the Army for commissions as second lieutenants will begin at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on December 3, instead of September 1. The civilians who have been designated as candidates for commissions as second lieutenants will be examined at Fort Leavenworth on December 3 by the same board. In view of the fact that under the new orders all of the enlisted candidates and all of the civilian candidates for commissions will be required to take the special examination for commissions in the Artillery, it has been determined to postpone the examination from Sept. 1 until December, in order that the men may have a longer opportunity to prepare. Eighteen vacancies have been allotted for enlisted candidates and seventeen for candidates from civil life, not including graduates of the twelve honor military colleges. The War Department this week made public the list of enlisted men who have been serving in Alaska and the Philippine Islands, who have passed the preliminary examination for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant and who will enter the competitive examination at Fort Leavenworth with the enlisted men who passed in this country and whose names we have already published. The Alaska and Philippine men follow: Battalion Sergeant Major Clarence N. Janney, 16th Inf.; Sergt. Karl C. Buck, Company F, 16th Inf.; Recruit Jesse W. Boyd, Inf., unassigned, late Sergt., Company G, 16th Inf.; Sergt. Thomas F. Smith, Hospital Corps, and Lance Corporal Hampton M. Roach, jr., Company L, 3d Inf.

A correspondent says: "Your article on the most unjust order of the War Department relating to the curtailment of the vacancies for enlisted candidates for commissions was most timely. It is one of the most unfair and un-American orders that has ever been inflicted upon the long-suffering Service. The point of the thing seems to me to be this: we do not want our Government to stand upon false pretenses, for the enlisted candidates for commission started their work with the understanding that they pass both preliminary and final examinations, the vacancies left when the West Point graduates were provided for were theirs. It is a most grave breach of faith on the part of the War Department, for certainly even the 'enlisted men' have a right to a square deal."

With regard to a current newspaper report to the effect that Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Philippines Division, is drawing \$4,000 per year as civil governor of the Moro Province in addition to his Army pay, Mr. Loeb, Secretary to the President, says: "That story is almost too ridiculous to merit denial. General Wood has absolutely nothing whatever to do with the civil administration of the islands and does not draw a cent of pay outside his regular authorized army allowance." Washington dispatches state that at the request of General Wood the War Department has made a special detail of officers familiar with methods of business and conditions in the Philippines to assist him in an investigation of changes affecting service Army officers formerly on duty in the Philippines. No result has been reported.

G.O. 130, July 26, which we publish this week, changes the system of recruiting in several important particulars. Hereafter men will not be enlisted at the regular recruiting offices in cities and towns where agencies are established, but after they have been selected they will be sent to the recruit depot or depot post for examination by Army surgeons before they are finally accepted. If the men are rejected they will be returned to the place of enlistment at the expense of the Government. The new arrangement obviates the necessity of discharging men after they have been in the Service for a short time because of some physical defect.

Orders were issued by the War Department this week directing Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills to proceed to Manila, P.I., when relieved of duty as Superintendent of the Military Academy, for assignment to duty there in command of Fort William McKinley. He will relieve Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, who is ordered to return immediately to this country and to report for further orders.

The Navy Department on August 2 received two dispatches from Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, relative to the grounding on Block Island of the collier Nero. The first dispatch, which was dated August 1 and sent from Newport, R.I., follows: "Gherardi with Yankton was sent to take charge of assistance to Nero. He reports by telephone, Nero under southeast light, is filling forward and water gaining. She lies in seven feet forward and aft just touching. Is pounding heavily. Operation of wrecking has been turned over to Captain Scott, of Scott Wrecking Co. Uncas sent to New London for lighter. Money and valuables taken to the Yankton. Am sending the crew to Newport to-night, keeping captain and chief engineer. Cargo must be thrown overboard and will

not pay to save. Salvage begins at daylight to-morrow morning." The second dispatch from Admiral Evans was dated Jamestown, R.I., Aug. 2. It follows: "Yankton returned. Gherardi reports Nero has been flooded to keep from pounding. Lies broadside to the beach, directly under light on southeast point. Irregular bottom. Twenty feet of water forward, twenty-six aft. T. A. Scott, president of the wrecking company, is in charge. Nero's crew, except officers, sent to Training Station. Wasp, Hist and Yankton brought stores; Yankton those most valuable; these turned over to the Missouri for storage waiting orders, stores sent by other ships to Training Station. Abarenda remains to take two boats and stores as far as possible. Remaining on board furniture, two boats, 300 gallons oil, awnings, hawsers, booms and gear and miscellaneous lot of little value. Recommend officer be detailed as Government representative with tender for communication. Yankton visits wreck this morning. Will order Abarenda's return and will withdraw Nero's officers except engineer and carpenter, whose services may be needed. Evans."

CRUISE OF THE BATTLESHIPS.

A large number of sailors and marines of the battleship squadron of the Atlantic Fleet, off Rockport, Mass., were ashore last Saturday to see a baseball game between the crack Rockport association nine and the pride of the Navy, the Iowas, the latter meeting defeat by a score of 5 to 0. Among visitors to the fleet that day was the veteran Navy Association of Salem, sixty in number, under the command of Comdr. A. Quinby. They were the guests of Capt. Herbert Winslow aboard the Kearsarge and subsequently visited the Maine. Rear Admiral Davis and his flag lieutenant, W. F. Bricker, had as guests Major Luther S. Bent, of Annisquam and Philadelphia, and party who came over in the Major's auxiliary schooner yacht Felstedrun. In the evening about 800 of the sailors were treated to a fine vaudeville entertainment in the town hall under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A.

More than seventy-five officers of the battleship squadron, anchored off Rockport, were guests of honor at the naval ball at the Oceanside banquet hall at Magnolia, Mass., on the evening of July 28. Almost the entire north shore turned out en masse, and supper was served to 1,500 at 10:30. The hall was decorated with bunting, naval emblems and many-hued electric lights. The decorative scheme was under the direction of Capt. Edward Farmer, U.S.N., retired, and Albert B. Dewey, of Chicago, Mrs. J. E. Pillsbury, Mrs. Dewey and Mrs. Edward Farmer being the matrons of honor. Officers and ladies from the Atlantic Fleet were: Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Pillsbury, Asst. Surg. W. A. Angwin, Capt. B. F. Tilley, Mrs. Tilley, Miss Edelin Tilley, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. K. Hines, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. O. W. Koester, Lieut. and Mrs. W. M. Small, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Preston, Lieut. W. P. Scott, Capt. J. S. Turrill, Lieut. B. S. Berry, Lieut. J. L. Sticht, Lieut. Amos Bronson, Lieut. Y. S. Williams, Ensign L. R. Leahy, Midshipmen R. R. Mann, V. K. Coman C. S. Marston, L. W. Townsend, W. P. Gaddis, A. S. Hickey, W. Drake, A. G. Stirling, T. G. Ellyson, L. B. Anderson, W. L. Culbertson, R. E. Hughes, J. F. Connor, A. A. Garcelon, A. C. Stott and Mrs. Stott, L. P. Davis, G. W. Haines, Byron McCandless, Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Graham, Ensign and Mrs. W. S. Pye, Lieut. W. F. Bricker, and others.

The battleships left Rockport July 30 for Newport, where they will coal and are expected to remain until Aug. 8.

A number of social affairs were given for Rear Admiral Evans and his officers during the stay of the fleet in Newport waters. In the Admiral's honor, Aug. 1, a dinner was given by Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, widow of Rear Admiral Baldwin, at Snug Harbor. On Friday, July 27, the officers were invited to attend the fair at Sandy Point Farm, and on Sunday evening a dinner will be given for Admiral Evans by Mrs. Edward J. Berwind. Monday was the occasion of a garden party in the admiral's honor at the villa of Mrs. Richard Gambrell.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, U.S.N., who was promoted to his present grade July 22, 1906, was born in Newport, R.I., and graduated from the Naval Academy in 1866. He was promoted ensign March 12, 1868; master, March 26, 1869; lieutenant, March 21, 1870; lieutenant commander, March 6, 1887; commander, Dec. 28, 1895, and captain, March 10, 1903. During his career Admiral Swinburne has served on the old Kearsarge, Michigan, Lancaster, Hartford, Texas and other vessels. In 1875 he was on duty at the Torpedo Station, at the Naval Academy from 1886 to 1890, and again from 1893 to 1896; at the Portsmouth Navy Yard from 1899 to 1902, and in the Spanish war he was in command of the Helena, his last sea service having been in command of the Texas. Since October, 1904, he has been a member of the Navy General Board and of the Joint Army and Navy Board.

The transfer of Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford to the retired list of the U.S. Navy, July 28, 1906, withdraws from active service an officer whose career has been characterized by rare ability, high professional zeal, and constant usefulness. As a midshipman at the Naval Academy, from which he graduated number three in the class of 1865, he served on the ships John Adams, Macedonian, Marion, America, Marblehead and Winnipeg. In 1865-6 he served on the Swatara as watch officer and engineer. Promoted to ensign, December, 1866, he was attached to the Rhode Island, flagship on the North American Station. He served on the Iroquois, Asiatic Station, 1867-9, as watch officer and navigator; promoted to master, March 12, 1868; to lieutenant, March 26, 1869, and assigned to the Delaware, flagship, Asiatic Station. In 1872-3 he was at the Torpedo Station, Newferred to the Wabash, flagship on the European Station in 1873, as navigator; served as watch officer and navigator on the Franklin, flagship, European Station, 1874-5; instructor in torpedo warfare, Torpedo Station, Newport, 1875-6, and as executive officer on the Alliance, European Station, 1877-80. He was promoted lieutenant commander November 30, 1878, and was instructor in torpedo warfare at the Torpedo Station, Newport, 1880-3. From 1883 to 1885 he was executive officer on the Trenton, Asiatic Station; in 1885-7, on special duty at Newport, preparing new Navy regulations, organizing a naval electrical department. He served as the first naval inspector of electric lighting, was a member of many technical naval boards, and was detailed, Nov. 1, 1887, as assistant to the Chief of Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department. Promoted to commander, March 26, 1889, he

commanded the Bennington, 1891-3, served on the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and European Stations, participated in the Columbus celebrations in Spain and Italy, 1892; in the naval review in the United States in 1893; was a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey, 1893-6, and served as a member of many other technical boards. He commanded the Montgomery, 1896-7, North Atlantic Station, and was appointed Chief of Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, with relative rank of commodore, Sept. 7, 1897. He resigned his commission as Chief of Bureau April 21, 1898, and requested service afloat, but the resignation was not accepted. He served as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment during the Spanish war, and at the same time as a member of the Board of Naval Construction, and was nominated by President McKinley, September, 1898, Naval Attaché to the Paris Peace Commission. He was promoted captain, March 31, 1899; rear admiral, March 3, 1899, while Chief of Bureau, and appointed a member of the General Board on War Plans, Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., president, July, 1901. His last active duty was as commander-in-chief, 3d Division, Atlantic Fleet.

From the above outline it will be seen that Admiral Bradford's professional career has been one of manifold activities involving large responsibilities and requiring the broadest training and experience. It is a simple statement of the truth to say that he has proved equal to every task to which he has been assigned, that he has realized the highest ideals of the American Navy officer, and that the Service which he has adorned has been enriched by his example and influence. It is an odd circumstance that when it was resolved by his parents that Admiral Bradford should enter the military service it was decided that he should go into the Army. The Congressman representing his home district—it was in Maine—was able, however, to offer only the alternative of an immediate appointment to the Naval Academy or an appointment a year later to the Military Academy. The young man accepted the appointment to Annapolis, and thus the Navy gained what the Army lost.

AN ITALIAN DREADNOUGHT.

According to an article prepared for Jane's "Fighting Ships" for 1906-7, by Chief Constructor Cuniberti, of the Italian navy, Italy is building a battleship which is in some respects superior to the British Dreadnought. The Dreadnought, herself, it is asserted, was based upon ideas that Constructor Cuniberti contributed to "Jane's Fighting Ships" for 1903, but Constructor Cuniberti, who is perhaps the greatest living warship designer, holds that the Russo-Japanese War proved that twelve-inch guns are very unsatisfactory, and it is deduced that he regards the Dreadnought as not being a type best calculated to succeed in modern naval warfare.

He outlines, though with cautious reserve, a "new ideal ship," the main armament of which will be eight 13.5-inch guns, each firing a 1250-pound shot against the Dreadnought's 850 pounds. In addition to their greater caliber, the guns will be so mounted as to enable all of them to be fired either singly or as a broadside, an arrangement that has hitherto not been adopted. This result will be achieved by placing four turrets, each containing two guns, at the four angles of a rhombus, that is, two turrets will be on the center line, one forward and one aft, and the others on either beam. Therefore, while the Dreadnought can fire at one discharge 5,100 pounds ahead or astern and 6,800 pounds in broadside, the new ideal will fire 7,500 and 10,000 pounds respectively, or fifty per cent. more than the British ship. The Dreadnought's speed, too, will be exceeded by two and perhaps three knots. The water line armor on the Italian ship will be thicker than the Dreadnought's. Accepting these details as accurate it is seen that the ideal ship would be able to keep outside the danger zone of the Dreadnought's gun fire and sink her while she herself was unharmed.

The London Daily Mail, making a feature of the foregoing and adding some information of its own, says that the Dreadnought is outclassed on every point. It contends that it would be useless to build two or three ships of the Dreadnought's type, as is proposed, and urges that Great Britain outdo the ideal ship by building a similar vessel, but making her armament sixteen-inch guns.

SECRETARY CONGRATULATES THE DOLPHIN.

The Navy Department this week made public the following letter written by Secretary Bonaparte on July 16 to Lieut. Com. W. A. Edgar, in command of the Dolphin:

"Sir: I was much gratified to learn that the U.S.S. Dolphin had attained the greatest final merit of any vessel of her class in the target practice of 1906. The success of our Navy in meeting the needs and fulfilling the hopes of the Nation, whenever called upon for active duty, will depend in large measure on the faithful and intelligent use made by its officers and men of the time of peace, and, therefore, of preparation which may be previously accorded them: it is a source of especial satisfaction to me to find that the officers and men of a vessel particularly identified, as is the Dolphin, with the Secretary of the Navy, recognize and act upon this truth. I shall be happy to have you communicate to your command, in such manner as you may deem appropriate, my gratification at your and their success, and I remain, sir,

Yours respectfully,
"CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, Secretary."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Rear Admiral Manuel Garcia, president of the Argentina Naval Commission, has returned from London. The commission favors the idea of building four battleships between 14,000 and 15,000 tons each, of eighteen knots speed, and of twelve ocean-going torpedoboats. The cost is estimated at \$7,500,000 yearly for five years. The government is also studying the prospect of the defense of the river Plate.

The U.S. cruiser St. Louis will be turned over to the government about August 11. She is being built at Philadelphia by Neafie & Levy, which went into the hands of a receiver during the construction of the ship, but the work was continued, and she was completed. It was expected that she would be commissioned about the last of this month, but there has been a slight delay. She will be commanded by Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher, now in the Bureau of Navigation.

President Roosevelt was one of the interested spectators of a ball game at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, on the afternoon of July 30, says the New York Tribune. To be accurate, it was only about a third of a game, for a torrent of rain cut short the contest at the end of the

third inning. The game was between the engineers and the sailors of the Sylph, and when the players were compelled to stop the score stood 3 to 3. The diamond was laid out on the pasture near the orchard below the Roosevelt cottage. On the same field last Saturday the engineers trounced the sailors to the tune of 23 to 0, so when the sailors came to the battle they did so with "blood in their eyes," and the bitter memory in their hearts of many taunts, in which the number of the score had been coupled with the cabalistic word "skidoo." If the rain had not prevented, the sailors say they would surely have evened up Saturday's score, for they were just solving the opposition's slants when the deluge came.

The following self-explanatory despatch with regard to the trial trip of the cruiser Milwaukee was received by the Navy Department from Santa Barbara, Cal., on July 27, from Capt. Hugo Osterhaus, Chairman of the Board of Inspection and Survey: "Milwaukee finished successful four hours trial to-day. Average speed 22.216 knots. Board, except engineer member, proceed east to-morrow."

The Navy Department has been advised by Constructor Hall, at the Boston yard, that he has succeeded in finding, in the East Indian Marine Museum in Salem, the original plans of the famous old frigate Constitution, for the restoration of which Congress at the recent session appropriated \$10,000. The section of the Naval Appropriation bill authorizing the work directed that the ship should be fitted up as nearly as possible in accordance with its original construction. There will be no difficulty now in restoring "Old Ironsides" to her original form.

A Japanese report coming from Tokio, July 28, is to the effect that while the cruiser Itsukushima was returning from an Australian cruise the chief engineer, Kawai, attacked Captain Ishikawa with a sword, inflicting over twenty wounds. The Captain is now at the Sasebo hospital. Kawai had two fingers of his right hand cut off. He attempted to cut his throat, but failed. His condition is serious.

Rear Admiral Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, has returned from a trip of inspection of the new site for a naval magazine at Hingham, Mass., of which he approves, believing that the location is excellent and will not endanger adjoining property, as all other buildings are quite remote from the magazine location. It is about twenty miles by water from Boston, and is reached by a branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

Canadians resident in the United Kingdom July 27 presented a silver centerpiece to the new British battleship Dominion. On the base is inscribed "One life, one flag, one fleet, one throne." Lord Strathcona made the presentation, and announced that when the ship was in Canadian waters other gifts would be made, including a shield, to be shot for by the Dominion's crew.

At Bar Harbor the event of the present week will be the visit of Rear Admiral Bradford's squadron of warships, consisting of the Minneapolis, the Denver, the Des Moines and the Cleveland. The hopes which were entertained of a visit from the French squadron, under the command of Admiral de la Payrière, on its way up from New York to Canada, have not been fulfilled, and much disappointment prevails in consequence.

An examination of applicants for the position of first-class ordnance draftsman, in the Ordnance Department of the Navy, will be held at the navy yard, at Norfolk, Va., on Aug. 8. The position will pay \$5.04 per day. The examination will be open to all applicants who can give evidence of experience in the kind of work for which they seek employment, and who are citizens of the United States.

William H. Ellis, a navy yard contractor, after a hearing on charges of having violated the eight-hour law on Government work, was held for the United States grand jury in Boston in \$1,000 bond. Witnesses testified that in connection with building a barge at the Boston Navy Yard, Ellis compelled some of his men to work nine hours a day.

The Chilean cruisers Esmeralda and O'Higgins will go to Panta Arenas to meet the United States cruiser Charleston when the American vessel arrives at that port with Secretary Root.

The Italian cruiser Umbria, which ran aground on July 13 while going into Kingston harbor, was pulled off the mudbank on Saturday night, July 28, by the Dutch warship Kortenaar and the German steamer Georgia. The Umbria was not injured. Her guns and stores, which were taken off in an effort to lighten her, will be replaced.

The Board on Construction of the Navy Department is considering various plans for the big 20,000 battleship for which plans are to be submitted to Congress next December. Though none have been received thus far, it is expected that a great many different sorts of plans will be submitted in due course in response to the invitation of the Navy Department contained in the circular recently printed here.

Examinations are now being held in Washington, in the waters of Santo Domingo and on the Asiatic Station, of warrant officers of the Navy candidates for commissions as ensigns. War. Mach. Joseph J. Duffy is being examined in Dominican waters and War. Mach. Clarence E. Wood on the Asiatic Station. All of the other candidates are being examined in Washington. They are Gunner M. M. Frucht, War. Mach. Charles S. Joyce, Gunner Wilhelm H. F. Schuller and War. Mach. Rufus E. Van Ness.

A letter written aboard the U.S.S. Cleveland when the ship was on the Atlantic on its return trip from Madeira and the Azores, reports that the trip across was a rough one for many of the midshipmen, some of whom were seasick for a week, and unable to eat their meals. There was a storm the first day out, and the trip across consumed twelve and a half days, but to the midshipmen it did not seem so long as that. Some of the midshipmen declare that they were never so happy in their lives as when they saw the island. While anchored off the Madeira island the ship was really at sea, for there is no harbor and the water is as blue as that of mid-ocean. Small boys, clad only in "a string of beads and a heavenly smile," went alongside of the Cleveland when she was in "harbor" and dived into the water for money thrown overboard from the ship.

By direction of the Secretary of the Navy, Lieut. James Franklin, U.S.N., has turned over to Capt. D. F. Foley, of the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, the old sloop-of-war Oriole, up to a short time ago used by the Maryland naval militia as a station ship. The Oriole, or, as she used to be called, the Dale, is intended for the use of the cadets at the Revenue Cutter Service school of instruction, in Arundel Cove.

The 6-inch battery of the battleship Louisiana, recently commissioned, will not be mounted at the New York Navy Yard as was originally intended. Instead

the Louisiana will go to the Portsmouth Navy Yard for her guns. It is believed that guns will be mounted in time for the Louisiana to take President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Taft aboard in Hampton Roads for their trip to the Isthmus of Panama in the fall. The Louisiana will receive the small caliber guns manufactured originally for the battleship Minnesota, building at Newport News.

The new U.S. cruiser Milwaukee returned to San Francisco on July 29 from Santa Barbara, where she underwent a successful speed trial. Accompanying the Milwaukee were the cruiser Boston and the destroyer Paul Jones.

Borings on the site of the new drydock at the Puget Sound Navy Yard were begun not long ago. The first borings are being made 165 feet west of the west line of the boat shop and 100 feet north of the sea wall. If the ground is found suitable for the dock foundation this will be the location of the immense new stone and concrete drydock, the Bremerton News says. When completed this dock will be one of the largest and finest owned by the Government. It will be so constructed that if in years to come larger craft are built than any that are now contemplated the dock can easily be enlarged. There appears to be no reason why work on the dock cannot begin immediately if the borings prove satisfactory.

A Boston despatch of Aug. 1 says: "Private Duer, of the detachment of marines at the Charlestown Navy Yard, was killed to-night by a blow alleged to have been struck by Acting Corporal Jenkins. Jenkins was arrested by the naval officials, charged with causing the death of Duer. Duer had been drinking and was placed under arrest by a navy yard patrol of marines. While being taken to the guardhouse he tried to escape. Acting Corporal Jenkins is alleged to have struck Duer, who dropped to the ground, dying almost immediately."

Two men are reported to have been injured in the collision between the battleships Alabama and Illinois. Seaman Corbett had his left arm fractured and a leg so injured that it had to be amputated. Ordinary Seaman Hanley was struck by a falling boat and the bones of his left hand were fractured.

Lieut. Paul Foley, U.S.N., stationed at the Naval Academy, and Miss Josephine Drake were married at Littleton, New Hampshire, on July 30. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miles Drake, of Brookline, Mass.

Believers in submarines think that they receive too much nursing and should be allowed to depend upon themselves instead of being tied to a tender with apparatus to lift them to the surface if they sink. It is objected that these extreme precautions tend to create a distrust of the submarines and a timidity in their use, which is not favorable to efficiency.

It will take some months to complete the improvements at Olongapo, P.I., for which Congress has made an appropriation. Meanwhile the dry-dock Dewey has been anchored on the south side of the Rivera Point, at Olongapo, P.I., where a wharf will be built and temporary shops for the repair of vessels located.

The present unpromising outlook for promotion in the Navy Pay Corps does not appear to discourage applicants for admission to the corps, however disheartening it may be to those who look forward to the block in promotion to result from the presence of so many men in the corps, between whose ages there is no great disparity.

Rear Admiral James K. Cogswell, U.S.N., was among those attending the dinner given by Ambassador Reid to the American delegates to the Interparliamentary Union in London, July 27.

It has been determined to refit the Culgo as a supply ship, only at the New York Navy Yard, at a cost of \$150,000. She will have entirely new boilers.

The Bureau of Navigation will begin work soon in the preparation of the list of officers of the Navy on the retired list who come within the provisions of the Naval Appropriation Act of last session, giving an advance in rank to certain retired officers who served during the Civil War and were retired prior to the passage of the Personnel Act. There are so many questions relating to the individual records which will have to be considered, it is stated at the Bureau of Navigation that it is not at all probable this list can be completed much before Congress convenes in December.

A report was received by the Navy Department this week of the damages done to the battleship Rhode Island, which was run down by a Norwegian tramp steamer recently, in Hampton Roads while lying at anchor there. The repairs which it will be necessary to make to the Rhode Island under the Construction Department, will amount to \$1,000, and under the Ordnance Department to \$6,000. These repairs will be made at the Washington Navy Yard. The principal damage done to the vessel was the displacement of several of her broadside six inch guns.

Because of a provision in the last Naval act making it mandatory that every candidate for enlistment submit his certificate of birth, the Navy Department finds it absolutely impossible to recruit the Navy anywhere near its maximum and will be forced to accept a greater proportion of aliens for service in the Navy.

The Secretary of the Treasury this week announced a new schedule of pay for the enlisted force of the Revenue Cutter Service. For first class vessels of the Revenue Service on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, the enlisted force will in future be paid according to the following rates: Boatswains, gunners, carpenters and chief oilers, \$70 a month; masters at arms, \$45 a month; assistant masters at arms, \$35 a month; signal quartermasters, \$35 a month; quartermasters, \$32 a month; coxswains, \$30 a month; seamen, \$28 a month; ordinary seamen, \$22 a month; buglers, \$25 a month; second and third class oilers, \$40 a month; water tenders, \$35 a month; firemen, \$30 a month; coal heavers, \$27 a month; cabin and wardroom stewards, \$40 a month; ships' cooks, \$35 a month; stateroom cooks, \$23 a month; first class boys, \$18 a month; second class boys, \$15 a month; and ships' writers, \$40 a month. The pay for enlisted men under the new rates on the Pacific Coast will average from \$5 to \$8 a month additional in the various ratings given for the Atlantic Coast.

Heavy rains threatened a cave-in at the excavation for the new drydock No. 3, now under construction at the Norfolk Navy Yard. The contractors finally succeeded in building a concrete blanket two and a half feet thick from the top to the bottom of the dock in the rear of the cofferdam, and this has saved the excavation work.

President Cabrera has announced the disbandment of the Guatemalan army, in accordance with the Marblehead pact.

The Washington Post tells of a bluejacket, who, visiting his mother in Indiana, wrote for an extension of

his furlough. He succinctly and politely informed the department that his relatives were all in the best of health and all enjoying life. He added that he had enough money to get back to his ship. In fact, he said that he had so much money that he could not think of going back immediately, and, therefore, respectfully asked to have his furlough extended ten days. The letter was read curiously by every one in the office, and the novelty of the application so appealed to all that the ingenious and truthful bluejacket had his request granted.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Charles J. Bonaparte.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

U. S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

FIRST SQUADRON.

First Division.

Send mail for ships of this division to Newport, R.I.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans).
Capt. Nathan E. Niles. Arrived July 31 at Newport, R.I.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton.
Arrived July 31 at Newport, R.I.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry.
Arrived July 31 at Newport, R.I.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow.
Arrived July 31 at Newport, R.I.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander.

Send mail for ships of this division to Newport, R.I.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis).
Capt. Samuel P. Comly. Arrived July 31 at Newport, R.I.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Gottfried Blockinger.
Arrived July 31 at Newport, R.I.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Edward D. Taussig.
Arrived July 31 at Newport, R.I.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley.
Arrived July 31 at Newport, R.I.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson, Flotilla Commander.

The vessels of this flotilla are assigned to the 1st Squadron, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Merlyn G. Cook. Arrived Aug. 3 at Newport, R.I. Address there.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. Arrived Aug. 2 at Newport, R.I. Address there.
MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. Arrived Aug. 2 at Newport, R.I. Address there.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). Ensign Charles E. Brillhart. Arrived Aug. 2 at Newport, R.I. Address there.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Ensign John V. Babcock. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SECOND SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander.

Fourth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division to navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns (Flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson).
Capt. Conway H. Arnold. Arrived July 29 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Sydney A. Staunton.
At the navy yard, Brooklyn.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. Arrived July 23 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Thomas C. McLean.
At the navy yard, Brooklyn.

THIRD SQUADRON.

Sixth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William Braunreuther. Arrived July 30 at Santo Domingo City.
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Augustus F. Fechteler. Arrived July 23 at Santo Domingo City.
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William F. Fullam. Arrived July 27 at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo.
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. At Macoris, Santo Domingo.
SCORPION, C.G., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg ordered to command.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander.

WILKES, T.B. Lieut. Willis McDowell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Arrived July 30 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
BLAKELEY, T.B. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
DE LONG, Lieut. William S. Miller. At Solomons Island, Chesapeake Bay. Send mail to Annapolis, Md.
RODGERS, T.B. Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
STOCKTON, T.B. Lieut. James H. Tomb. At Solomons Island, Chesapeake Bay. Send mail to Annapolis, Md.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. J. H. Scrivener. At the naval coal depot, Bradford, R.I.
CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. John J. Knapp. Sailed July 31 from the navy yard, New York, for Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. Sailed July 25 from Philadelphia for Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.
LEONTIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Whorley, master. Sailed July 31 from Monte Christi, Santo Domingo, for the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. LeCain, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
NERO (collier), merchant complement. I. F. Shirliff, master. Is ashore on Block Island.
UNCAS (tender). Chief Boatswain Edward J. Norcott. At Newport, R.I.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. Arrived July 30 at Newport, R.I. Address there.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne ordered to command.

Address of squadron is in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns (Flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich).
Comdr. Charles J. Badger. Arrived Aug. 3 at Esquimalt, B.C.
BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. Sailed July 31 from Sausalito, Cal., for Esquimalt, B.C.
MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. Arrived Aug. 3 at San Jose de Guatemala.
PAUL JONES (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. John F. Marshall. Sailed Aug. 1 from San Francisco, Cal., for Esquimalt, B.C.
PREBLE (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. At Victoria, B.C.
PRINCEOTON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At Victoria, B.C.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. At Bremerton, Wash.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, commander of Philippine Squadron.

Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage at domestic rates.

Battleship Squadron.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (Flagship of Rear Admiral Train).
Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At Chefoo, China.
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Has been placed in reserve.
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Franklin J. Drake. Arrived Aug. 1 at Tongku, China.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 7 guns. Ensign Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.
CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Dalny, China.
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At Kiang, China.
HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. James G. Gilmore. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
QUIROS, Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Chefoo, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Adolph Andrews. At Shanghai, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William L. Rodgers. At Canton, China.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.

Under command of Lieut. Clark H. Woodward.
BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Adolphus E. Watson. At Hankow, China.
BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At Nankin, China.
CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Capt. Nathan Sargent. Sailed Aug. 2 from Townsville, Australia, for Cavite.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Robinson. At Shanghai, China.
CHATTAHOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Alex Sharp. Sailed July 29 from Chefoo, China, for Yokohama, Japan.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Cutler. At Tongku, China.
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Yokohama, Japan.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander.
RAINBOW, Comdr. John G. Quinby. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton). At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
ARAYAT, Ensign Roland R. Riggs. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Midshipman William O. Spears. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Allen B. Reed. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. At Shanghai, China.
IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At Cavite, P.I.
JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. Sailed July 22 from Cavite for Guam.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. Cruising in Gardiners Bay. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ATLANTA (barracks for torpedo men). Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there. Placed in reserve Aug. 2.
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
CAESAR (collier). J. S. Hutchinson, master. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. Arrived July 29 at Rio de Janeiro. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Bsn. Albert F. Benson. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. Arrived July 30 at New London, Conn. Address there.
COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. Searching for wreck off Absecon Light. Send mail to Tompkinsville, N.Y.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John C. Colwell. Arrived Aug. 2 at New London, Conn. Address there.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William F. Halsey. Arrived Aug. 1 at New London, Conn. Address there.
DIXIE, C.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Herbert O. Dunn. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At New Bedford, Conn. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
EAGLE, C.G. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
EAGER. Sailing trainingship. At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.
FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. Cruising in Gardiners Bay. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
GLACIER, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
HARTFORD, C., 13 guns. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
HIST, G. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. James F. Carter. At Midway. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
LAWTON (transport). Comdr. John F. Parker. Sailed July 30 from Guam for Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
LEBANON (collier and wreck destroyer).—George McDonald, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert R. Conden. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
MASSASOIT (tug). Bsn. Roland P. Teel. At naval station, Key West. Address there.
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. Arrived July 29 at Samana, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Bradley A. Piske. Sailed July 31 from Frenchman Bay for Tompkinsville, N.Y. Address there.
NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay. Send mail to Annapolis, Md.
NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns. Capt. G. P. Colvocereses. Cruising in Gardiners Bay. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William W. Kimball. Cruising in Gardiners Bay, Long Island Sound, N.Y. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.
NINA. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Bsn. F. Muller. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
PEORIA, Chief Bsn. Patrick Deery. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PISCATAQUA (tug). Bsn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
POTOMAC (tug). Bsn. William Jaenicke. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Bsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles G. Bowman. Cruising in Gardiners Bay, Long Island Sound, N.Y. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

SEVERN (sailing ship). Lieut. Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay. Send mail to Annapolis, Md.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns. Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At Oyster Bay, N.Y. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James T. Smith. Is destroying wreck off Absecon Light. Send mail to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TRITON (tug). Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Seaton Schroeder. At Orient Point, Long Island, N.Y. Address there.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. James D. Adams. Ordered in commission at the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

WASP, C.G., 6 guns. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. Arrived July 30 at Mackinac Island, Mich. Address there.

WOMPATUCK. Btsn. Herman P. Rabbush. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

YANKEE, C.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

DAVIS. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FARRAGUT. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FOX. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine). Act. Gun. Emil Swanson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MANLY. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

McKEE. At torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

PIKE (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PORPOISE (submarine). Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

PERRY. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SHARK (submarine). Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

STRINGHAM. Lieut. Albert H. McCarthy. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

TALBOT. Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At Annapolis, Md.

VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission in command of Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Norfolk Navy Yard. Torpedoboats Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin; Somers, Tingey, Bailey, Nicholson, Thornton, Shubrick, O'Brien, Porter; destroyer Stewart, and the submarine Moccasin and Adder.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Sailed from Sausalito, Cal., May 3, on a scientific expedition to Japan, via the Aleutian Islands, Commander Islands, Petropaulski and the Kurile Islands. Mail address is Yokohama, Japan, using foreign postage.

FISH HAWK. Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C. At Woods Hole, Mass.

TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.; Active, San Francisco, Cal.; Alice, Norfolk, Va.; Apache, New York; Chickasaw, New York; Fortune, Mare Island, Cal.; Hercules, Norfolk, Va.; Iwana, Boston, Mass.; Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.; Modoc, League Island, Pa.; Narkeeta, New York; Nezincot, Portsmouth, N.H.; Pawnee, Newport, R.I.; Pawtucket, Puget Sound, Wash.; Penacook, Guantanamo, Cuba (send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city); Pentucket, New York; Pontiac, New York; Powhatan, New York; Rapido, Cavite, P.I.; Rocket, Norfolk, Va.; Samoset, League Island, Pa.; Sebago, Charleston, S.C.; Sioux, Portsmouth, N.H.; Sotomoyo, Mare Island, Cal.; Standish, Naval Academy, Md.; Traffic, New York; Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.; Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.; Waban, Pensacola, Fla.; Wahneta, Norfolk, Va.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired.

The itinerary of the summer cruise of the Enterprise is as follows: Leave United States June 16, 24 days at sea; arrive Havre, France, July 9, 10 days in port. Leave Havre July 19, 11 days at sea; arrive Gibraltar July 30, 8 days in port. Leave Gibraltar Aug. 7, 4 days at sea; arrive Algiers Aug. 11, 3 days in port. Leave Algiers Aug. 14, 9 days at sea; arrive Madeira Aug. 23, 8 days in port. Leave Madeira Sept. 1, 30 days at sea; arrive Provincetown Sept. 27-Oct. 1. Address from June 15 until Aug. 15, care U.S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. Letter postage to European countries five cents per half ounce.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired.

The following is the itinerary of the cruise of the Saratoga: Leaves Philadelphia, June 20; leaves Southampton, England, August 8; leaves Cherbourg, France, August 23; leaves Funchal, Madeira, September 15; arrives Philadelphia, Pa., October 20. Address mail care Postmaster, New York.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. The St. Mary's is now on her summer cruise. She will visit Cadiz, Gibraltar and Madeira. Send mail in care of the Board of Education, Park avenue and Fifty-ninth street, New York city.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and store ship). Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship). Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

FRANKLIN, R.S. Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK (transport, receivingship). Capt. William H. Emory. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S. Capt. James Miller. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. George H. Peters. At the naval reservation, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

MONONGAHELA (storeship). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA, R.S. Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receivingship). Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.

RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship). Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship). Comdr. Templin M. Potts. At Guam, Ladrones Islands.

WABASH, R.S. Capt. John M. Hawley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

VESSELS LENT TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, New York city; Dorothea, Chicago, Ill.; Elfrida, New Haven, Conn.; Gopher, Duluth, Minn.; Essex, Cleveland, Ohio; Granite State, New York city; Hawk, Cleveland, Ohio; Huntress, Camden, N.J.; Inca, Fall River, Mass.; Keystone State, Philadelphia, Pa.; Marion, San Francisco, Cal.; Miantonomoh, Baltimore, Md.; Oneida, Washington, D.C.; Oriole, Baltimore, Md.; Pinta, San Francisco, Cal.; Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.; Puritan, Washington, D.C.; Shearwater, Philadelphia, Pa.; Stranger, New Orleans, La.; Yantic, Detroit, Mich.

LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Ajax, Norfolk; Albany, Puget Sound; Arethusa, League Island; Alert, Annapolis, Bennington, Buffalo, Mare Island; Calamianes, Cavite; Castine, Portsmouth, N.H.; Constitution, Boston; Craven and Culgoa, New York; Detroit, Boston; Frolic, at Cavite; General Alava, Cavite; Gloucester, Pensacola; Goldsborough, Puget Sound; Helena, Cavite; Hull, League Island; Isla de Cuba, Portsmouth, N.H.; Isla de Luzon, Pensacola; Katahdin, League Island; Leyte, Cavite; Machias, Pensacola; Manila, Mare Island; Mariveles, Cavite; Massachusetts, New York; Mindoro, Cavite; Monterey, Cavite; Montgomery, League Island; Nanshan, Cavite; New Orleans, Mare Island; New York, Boston; Nipsic, Puget Sound; Olympia, Norfolk; Oregon, Puget Sound; Panay, Cavite; Panther, League Island; Petrel, Mare Island; Plunger, New York; Pompey, Cavite; Prairie, Boston; Ranger, Cavite; Relief, Mare Island; Samar, Cavite; San Francisco, Norfolk; Solace, Mare Island; Sterling, League Island; Terror, League Island; Topeka, Portsmouth, N.H.; Vicksburg, Mare Island; Vixen, Pensacola, Fla.; Wheeling, Puget Sound; Wyoming, Mare Island; Yorktown, Mare Island.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., un-protected cruiser; C., cruiser; G., gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B., torpedo boat.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 27.—Capt. S. A. Staunton commissioned captain in Navy from June 12, 1906.

Capt. C. Thomas commissioned captain in Navy from July 1, 1906.

Comdr. C. H. Harlow commissioned commander in Navy from July 22, 1906.

Comdr. W. P. White commissioned commander in Navy from June 6, 1906.

Comdr. J. J. Knapp commissioned a commander in Navy from July 1, 1906.

Comdr. G. W. McElroy commissioned commander in Navy from Jan. 7, 1906.

Comdr. B. C. Bryan commissioned commander in the Navy from July 1, 1906.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. McGrann commissioned lieutenant commander in Navy from Jan. 12, 1906.

Lieut. C. T. Hutchins, jr., detached Worden; to Iowa.

Lieuts. J. M. Enoch, A. Andrews, H. E. Cook, B. C. Allen, M. G. Cook, I. E. Bass, and G. F. Neal, commissioned lieutenants in Navy from June 7, 1906.

Lieut. J. C. Kress commissioned lieutenant in the Navy from July 1, 1906.

Ensign D. A. Weaver detached Iowa; to Worden.

P.A. Surg. R. E. Riggs commissioned passed assistant surgeon in Navy from Jan. 19, 1906.

P.A. Surg. A. J. Geiger commissioned passed assistant surgeon in Navy from May 6, 1906.

P.A. Surg. J. W. Backus commissioned passed assistant surgeon in Navy from May 4, 1905.

P.A. Surg. J. H. Iden detached duty with marine detachment at Camp Elliott, Isthmus of Panama; to home and wait orders.

Paymr. H. H. Balthis to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington.

Civil Engr. C. A. Carlson commissioned civil engineer in Navy from March 2, 1906.

Lieut. Col. C. M. Perkins, U.S.M.C., commissioned lieutenant colonel in Marine Corps from June 16, 1906.

Capt. L. B. Purcell, U.S.M.C., commissioned captain in Marine Corps from June 16, 1906.

First Lieut. C. R. Sanderson, U.S.M.C., commissioned first lieutenant in Marine Corps from July 16, 1906.

First Lieut. R. B. Putnam, U.S.M.C., commissioned first lieutenant in Marine Corps from July 1, 1906.

War. Mach. L. A. McClure detached duty works Moran Brothers Company, Seattle, Wash.; to Washington.

Paymr. Clk. G. W. Masterton appointed paymaster's clerk in Navy, duty Illinois.

JULY 28.—NO ORDERS.

JULY 30.—Comdr. W. O. Hulme, retired, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Aug. 6, for court-martial duty.

Lieut. Comdr. T. Snowden detached Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington; to Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, duty compass office.

Lieut. L. F. James to U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Aug. 27.

Ensign D. A. Weaver orders to Worden revoked; continue duty on Iowa.

Ensign E. P. Finney detached Kentucky; to Hopkins.

Asst. Surg. H. L. Brown orders to navy yard, Washington, D.C., revoked; wait orders.

Paymr. D. V. Chadwick to Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.

Passed Asst. Paymr. J. A. Bull orders to Lancaster revoked; continue duty at the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

Paymr. Clerk A. Hesford appointed paymaster's clerk in Navy; duty Washington.

Paymr. Clk. F. Delaney appointed paymaster's clerk in Navy; duty in connection with the settlement of the accounts of Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.

Note.—Lieut. C. England died from injuries received on board Chattanooga in Chefoo, China, July 28, 1906, by bullet from French man-of-war engaged in small arms target practice.

JULY 31.—Lieut. Comdr. E. Theiss detached Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington; to the navy yard, New York, duty department steam engineering.

Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Smith orders to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., revoked; to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, Aug. 6.

Lieut. A. P. Fairfield to U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Aug. 15.

Ensign J. Downes, jr., to Washington, D.C., Aug. 6; examination for promotion, thence to Washington.

Surg. J. E. Page detached Columbia and when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass., to home and sick leave one month.

Asst. Surg. J. D. Manchester, detached Naval Recruiting Station, Cincinnati, Ohio, etc.; to Hancock, navy yard, New York.

Asst. Surg. A. D. McLean to Navy recruiting station, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Asst. Surg. W. B. Smith to naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Asst. Paymr. C. A. Holmes resignation as assistant paymaster in the Navy accepted; take effect Aug. 2, 1906.

Gun. L. C. Hull detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Note.—Med. Insp. W. E. Taylor, retired, died at the naval station, Honolulu, T.H., July 31, 1906.

AUG. 1.—Comdr. G. E. Burd commissioned commander in Navy from June 12.

Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Blamer detached Navy recruiting station, Chicago, Ill.; to home, leave two weeks, thence to Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, for a course of instruction in Compass Office.

Lieut. F. R. McCrary commissioned lieutenant in Navy from June 7.

Lieut. W. S. Pye commissioned lieutenant in Navy from June 7; detached Iowa and granted leave five weeks.

Lieut. R. Williams commissioned lieutenant in Navy from June 7.

Lieut. J. E. Lewis detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk,

Va.; to duty in charge of the Navy recruiting station, Chicago, Ill.

Lieuts. J. F. Green and R. S. Keyes commissioned lieutenants in Navy from June 7.

Lieut. W. V. Tomb commissioned lieutenant in Navy from July 1.

Lieuts. W. N. Vernon, O. W. Fowler, R. F. Zogbaum, jr., A. G. Howe, B. A. Long and F. McCommon commissioned lieutenants in Navy from June 7.

Midshipman R. L. Irvine detached Princeton; to home and granted sick leave six months.

AUG. 2.—Comdr. J. M. Poyer, retired, to Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Aug. 15.

Lieut. A. G. Kavanaugh detached Colorado; to Tennessee as ordnance officer.

Lieut. W. S. Turpin detached navy yard, Washington; to Pennsylvania, as ordnance officer.

Asst. Surg. E. C. Taylor detached Colorado; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. T. W. Reed detached navy yard, New York; to Colorado.

War. Mach. J. L. Sauer detached Maryland and resignation as warrant machinist accepted Aug. 6.

War. Mach. J. Dexter detached Columbia; to home and granted leave for thirty days.

Mate C. Ray detached Marblehead; to Independence, navy yard, Mare Island.

Paymr. Clk. J. L. Coburg appointed paymaster's clerk, duty Lancaster, League Island, Pa.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 25.—First Lieut. Charles J. E. Guggenheim, on Aug. 1, 1906, detached from marine barracks, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to assume charge of recruiting district of Iowa with headquarters at Des Moines.

JULY 26.—Major Gen. Commandant Charles Heywood, retired, granted permission by department to remain in Europe until Dec. 1, 1906.

Major John A. Lejeune and 1st Lieut. Woodell A. Pickering, detached from U.S.S. Columbia, and ordered to resume duties at marine barracks, Washington, D.C.

Second Lieut. Andrew B. Drum, jr., detached from U.S.S. Columbia, and, upon expiration of leave granted, ordered to resume duties at marine barracks, Washington, D.C.

Second Lieut. Clifford P. Meyer detached from marine barracks, New Orleans, La., and ordered to navy yard, League Island, Pa., for duty with the marine guard of the U.S.S. Tennessee.

Capt. Henry L. Roosevelt, asst. Q.M., upon arrival of U.S.S. Columbia at Tompkinsville, N.Y., and upon transfer of all property in his charge to the marine barracks, New York, detached from that vessel and ordered to report to brigadier general commandant at headquarters.

Capt. Philip M. Bannon and 2d Lieut. Edward P. Dieter, upon transfer of enlisted men of marine battalion, U.S.S. Columbia, detached from that vessel and ordered to marine barracks, League Island, Pa.

First Lieut. Austin C. Rogers, upon transfer of enlisted men of marine battalion, U.S.S. Columbia, detached from that vessel and ordered to marine barracks, New York, N.Y.

Col. Littleton W. T. Waller, granted leave for one month, Sept. 1, or from date of acceptance.

Capt. Richard S. Hooker detached from U.S.S. Columbia, and ordered to report to brigadier general commandant at headquarters.

JULY 30.—Capt. Frederic L. Bradman, upon expiration of present leave, ordered to marine barracks, Boston, Mass.

Capt. Richard S. Hooker granted leave from Aug. 1 to Sept. 15.

Capt. James McE. Huey detached from marine barracks, Boston, Mass., and ordered to navy yard, League Island, Pa., for duty in command of marine guard of U.S.S. Washington.

First Lieut. Charles J. E. Guggenheim, order of July 25, modified to direct him to assume charge of recruiting district with headquarters at New York, N.Y.

Capt. Randolph C. Berkeley detached from U.S.S. Yankee, and ordered to report to brigadier general commandant at headquarters.

JULY 31.—Second Lieut. Maurice V. Campbell, granted leave for ten days, July 31.

Capt. Philip S. Brown, granted leave for one month, Aug. 6.

Major John A. Lejeune granted leave for one month, Aug. 2.

Major Ben H. Fuller, upon reporting of Major John H. Russell detached from duty in command of marine barracks, Honolulu, T.H., and ordered to marine barracks, New York, N.Y.

Major John H. Russell detached from U.S. Marine Barracks and School of Application, Annapolis, Md., and ordered to command marine barracks, Honolulu, T.H.

First Lieut. Franklin S. Wiltsie upon reporting of 1st Lieut. Charles J. E. Guggenheim detached from recruiting district of New York and granted sick leave for two months.

AUG. 1.—First Lieut. Fred A. Udell, retired, having been retired from active service, detached from marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered home.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

JULY 26.—Chief Engr. E. P. Webber directed to return to his home at Westport, Me., and resume leave status.

JULY 27.—Chief Engr. F. R. Falkenstein ordered to report to chairman of board of medical officers of the U.S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, at the marine hospital, Baltimore, Md., for medical survey.

Second Asst. Engr. W. J. Gilbert, ordered to report to chairman of board of medical officers of the U.S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, at the marine hospital, Baltimore, Md., for medical survey.

JULY 31.—1st Lieut. G. L. Carden granted ten days' leave, Aug. 3.

Capt. J. F. Wild granted permission to resume leave status. Chief Engr. C. A. McAllister, ordered to proceed to Baltimore, Md., on official business.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. San Juan, P.R.

APACHE—Capt. J. F. Wild. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—Lieut. A. J. Henderson. At Port Townsend, Wash.

BANCROFT—At Arundel Cove, Md.

BEAR—Capt. F. Tuttle. San Francisco, Cal.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—Capt. F. H. Newcomb in charge. At New York.

CHASE—(practice ship). Capt. W. E. Reynolds. On practice cruise.

COLFAX—Station ship. At Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. H. D. Smith. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Capt. J. L. Sill. New London, Conn.

FESSENDEN—Capt. H. Emery. Key West, Fla.

FORWARD—At Arundel Cove, Md., for repairs.

GOLDEN GATE—Lieut. F. G. Dodge. At San Francisco.

GRANT—Capt. W. E. Kilgore. At Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs. At Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—Lieut. F. G. Dodge. At San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck, jr. At New York.

McCULLOCH—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. On Alaska cruise.

MACKINAC—Lieut. C. E. Johnston. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck, jr. At New York.

MANNING—Capt. W. H. Roberts. Honolulu, T.H.

MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. At New York.

MORRILL—Capt. T. D. Walker. At Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Moore. Philadelphia, Pa.

PERRY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. On Alaska cruise.

RUSH—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Sitka, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. J. H. Quinn. At Baltimore, Md.

THETIS—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. On Arctic cruise.

TUSCARORA—Lieut. F. A. Lewis. At Milwaukee, Wis.

WINDOM—Capt. P. W. Thompson. Galveston, Texas.

WINNIMMETT—Lieut. D. J. Ainsworth. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. J. M. Moore. Philadelphia.

WOODBURY—Capt. H. B. West. At Portland, Me.

PROSPECTS FOR NAVY FOOTBALL.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 1, 1906.

Already the chances and probable strength of the Navy team for next year are being discussed, and this year the Navy will try to bring back a victory from Franklin Field, Philadelphia, where the game will be played this year with West Point on the first of December. Last year the Navy played a gallant uphill game and the final score was 6 to 6, but this year Navy adherents will not be satisfied with a draw contest, and look to the team to break the Army's long string of victories. The Navy team of last year was a very good one, and a great deal of its strength lay in the lightning-like darts around end and tackle which Decker, their star little quarterback, accomplished in nearly every game of the season. The ground was so wet that footing was very insecure, and Decker, on whom the Navy team depended for a great deal of ground, was unable to make much progress, as every time that he seemed to be about to get away for a long run he slipped and fell. The wind also favored the Army in the first half, and greatly died down in the second, but even then Howard, the captain of the Navy team, showed his superiority as a punter and made some magnificent kicks.

The class recently graduated had a great many fine athletes in it, and the different teams of the Academy will feel their loss very keenly, but it is hoped that the new Plebe class will contain some members who will make good in football especially.

The two candidates who had the best known records as football players had the misfortune to fail on their mental examination and they will not get in the Academy this year, at least. They were Dutton, who played on the strong University of Chicago team, and Spencer, a brother of Captain Spencer of this year's Navy team, who had a strong football record. There are some large men in the new Plebe class, and the coaches will see that every man who has any weight at all comes out for football and tries to make good. The Plebes every year are put through a course of football training in which they are shown the rudiments of the game, how to catch punts, to kick, the proper method of tackling and all that competent coaches can show them in a few months. Towards the first of October the Plebes who have been learning the game are formed into two or more teams, and from then on the work is hard and furious, as the bad or indifferent players are being constantly weeded out, and the good ones are being shifted around to see what position they can fill the best. When the Academy opens the coaches know just what Plebes have made good, and these are told to come out for the first team squad with chances of making the team. The Plebes who do not make the squad generally form a team of their own, and play games with teams from Washington and Baltimore.

No work in football has been done as yet, but as soon as the weather gets a little cooler the call for candidates will be heard, and from then on they will be rounded into shape for the opening of the Academy.

One man who entered the Academy this year and who played good football is William A. Richardson, who has played a star game on the University of Tennessee team, which gave Douglass, the star Navy half, to the Academy. Richardson is a big man physically, and it is thought that he has the making of a strong player in him. The men whom the Navy lost by graduation are: Decker, quarterback; Doherty, half back; Fitch, a strong substitute; Reichmuth, half back; Ghormly, full back; Rees and Grady and Causey, line men, and Howard and Woodworth, ends. This makes a very serious loss, but there yet remain some strong team men at the Academy, although it will not be much of a veteran one. The men who remain are Boyd, fullback; Spencer, halfback; Chambers, Piersol and Northcroft, line men; Strother, Welch and Dague, substitute ends, and Shafroth, guard.

West Point lost a number of good men, but the Navy will have to develop more men than the Army for her team.

A great deal of dissatisfaction is expressed at the schedule arranged for the Navy football team this year. A large number of teams far below the class in which the Navy should play have been given games and there will be consequently no doubt as to the result of them. But although there is some dissatisfaction expressed, the schedule is a much better one than that of last year, and Swarthmore and Penn State are opponents not to be despised, as they have always given the Navy the hardest kind of a rub to win. The other big games, beside the one with the Army, is with the Princeton Tigers, and the Middies will try to repeat the dose they administered to them three years ago when the Tigers were compelled to bite the dust to the tune of 10 to 9.

Seldon Harold Oviatt, of Bridgeport, Conn., has been admitted to the Naval Academy as a midshipman. Young Oviatt makes the one hundred and nineteenth candidate that has been admitted as a member of the fourth class. Seven boats under oars filled with the midshipmen of the new fourth class were out in the Severn river Saturday morning for drill. The middies were hard at work at their new job and the perspiration rolled off their foreheads.

Bernard R. Payton, of Raymond, Miss., and Dorsey O. Thomas, of Humboldt, Tenn., were admitted to the Academy Monday, as midshipmen.

The U.S. practice ship *Severn*, with about 100 midshipmen, of the class of 1910, aboard, which has been cruising in the Chesapeake Bay since July 10, is now lying at anchor off Bloody Point, at the mouth of the Choptank river. The *Severn* is on her return to the Naval Academy. The U.S.S. *Nevada*, Captain Reynolds, U.S.N., commanding, left here Monday morning with a detachment of the first class of midshipmen for a week's cruise in the bay. The destination of the ship was not made public.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 2, 1906.

Rockport has had more visitors representing naval circles than ever before in her history. Mrs. Albert W. Marshall, wife of Lieutenant Marshall, of the Missouri, has had as her guest Miss Marshall, of Texas. They are at the Granite Shore House, which, like all the others, has been the scene of much gaiety. Among summer sojourners alongshore to call on the ladies was Mrs. Parce Gibbons Rountree, a distinguished Southerner of New England ancestry, and a member of Paul Jones Chapter, D.A.R., of Boston, her temporary home. She is widely known in the Army and Navy set.

Capt. George L. Goodale, Q.M., U.S.A., who relieves Capt. Ira L. Fredendall here, is a Massachusetts man, member of the G.A.R. and past department commander of that body. His home for many years has been Medford, where his wife is influential in the W.R.C. work, having held the highest office. Captain Goodale re-entered active military life in 1898, and will be retired on the age limit before long. Lieut. John W. Timmons, U.S.N., and Mrs. Timmons, daughter of vice-president Fairbanks, are to spend some weeks in the Berkshires, arriving early in September. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Merritt (née Williams), are at Normanhurst, N.H., to remain until late in September. They own a pretty home at Little Boar's Head, which they have temporarily forsaken.

Fort Andrews, Boston Harbor, has an especially congenial set of officers and men in command of Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, who has as his guest Mrs. Yates Stirling, jr., wife of Lieutenant Stirling, U.S.N., of the Indiana. His neighbors are Dr. and Mrs. Luke B. Peck, who have been at the post some time, and are exceedingly popular. Once a month Colonel Davis sends over the 10th Artillery band, which gives a concert during the dinner hour. There are a number of musically cultivated ladies at the harbor posts and this was evidenced at a musicale given the other day by Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Capt. Charles R. Lloyd, of Fort Strong. Among the participants were Mrs. Peck and Mrs. Richard P. Winslow, of Fort Andrews, Mrs. Gordon Robinson, of Fort Revere, and the young hostess, a recent bride.

Recently the officers and ladies of Fort Andrews were charmingly entertained at the Country Club at exclusive Clyde Park by Mr. Arthur Stedman. This was in exchange for courtesies

shown the New England Rubber Club (of which Mr. Stedman is vice-president), during their visit to Fort Andrews, one of the model posts in New England. Across the water is Hull, where much gaiety prevails just now at the Yacht Club, where weekly dances and concerts afford amusement for the officers' families.

Hingham is the chosen site for the new naval magazine, Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, having reported favorably upon it. This is ten miles from Boston, near the home of ex-Secretary John D. Long, and 1,000 acres will be utilized. Hundreds of longtime residents are thus driven out, and for awhile some indignation is likely to prevail, and no amount of money will recompense the owners of homesteads there. The channel, too, is to be widened, making navigation safer.

Work is progressing rapidly on the cruiser *New York* and *Old Ironsides*, original plans for the latter having been recently found in Salem, and are of great aid in the work of restoration. The *New York* is in drydock and will be thoroughly renovated to look like new.

Major John Bigelow, U.S.A., retired, on the staff of Governor Guild, has sailed with Miss Bigelow for Europe to be absent two months. Major Charles L. McCawley and his bride (formerly Mrs. John Davis), are going to Bar Harbor the coming week, where it is hoped Major McCawley will convalesce more rapidly.

M. H. B.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., June 29, 1906.

On Monday morning last, the 25th, Col. James Regan, 9th Inf., stationed in command of his regiment in Manila, was found dead in his bed. His machacho failing to get any response to rapping on his bedroom door, Capt. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf., went to inquire if the Colonel was sick and found that the brave old hero had quietly passed away, to answer roll call on the other shore. Lieut. Frank W. Weed, Med. Dept., was immediately summoned, and pronounced life extinct, death having occurred some hours before, during the night, and apparently while Colonel Regan was quietly sleeping. Heart failure is the cause assigned. On Sunday evening the Colonel had a friend to take dinner with him at the Army and Navy Club, and he retired early, as usual, with nothing to arouse the alarm of his friends, except to mention a slight uneasiness in the region of his heart.

The funeral of Colonel Regan took place at the Catholic Cathedral on the 28th, Chaplain Andrew C. Murphy, 7th Cav., celebrating Fifty pieces of the Constabulary band played as a dirge "The Holy City," and other appropriate music was rendered. Archbishop J. J. Harty delivered a most beautiful discourse and blessed the body. The 13th Infantry furnished the guard, and the Colonel's old regiment, the 9th, attended the services in a body. It is said that the funeral services of Colonel Regan were the largest and most impressive ever yet seen in Manila. The remains will go to the homeland for interment, on the Logan, which is leaving to-day for Mariveles, and on the morrow for the U.S.

Mrs. and Miss Regan only left Manila in April last. A son, Lieut. James Regan, jr., 14th Inf., now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., has been notified by cable of the unexpected death of his father.

The Logan is not carrying a very large passenger list this time. People are enjoying life in these islands so much they are not going home much before their tour is really out.

What we have been calling for the past few years our Military, or Passay, Cemetery, has this month been abandoned as a cemetery. The ground is owned by an English syndicate who wished to make improvements on that lot, as well as their other properties in the neighborhood, so we are moving "the nation's dead" to a high and nicely selected God's Acre at Fort William McKinley. This large and healthy post was almost in the condition of a city in Texas, whose inhabitants laid out a graveyard when the city was being built, but there were so few candidates for that section of the place the managers had to fight a duel to have "a starter" for their cemetery. Lieut. Charles S. Hamilton, 13th Inf., the efficient assistant to our Chief Quartermaster, has entire charge of the work of disinterring, laying out and arranging the new cemetery at Fort McKinley.

On Tuesday, June 26, Rear Admiral Presley M. Rixey, Surgeon General of the Navy, accompanied by Mrs. Rixey, arrived in Manila, and they are at the Delmonico Hotel, Intramuros. Admiral Rixey comes to the Orient on a tour of inspection of the naval hospitals at Cavite and Olongapo. On the morning after his arrival Admiral Rixey went out to call upon Admiral Dayton, who commands our Navy ships in this part of the world. A salute was fired in honor of the visiting Surgeon General by Admiral Dayton's flagship, the *Rainbow*. Admiral and Mrs. Rixey expect to remain in Manila about two weeks, and express themselves as pleased with the metropolis of the Philippines. The city looks cleaner than they had expected, compared with some of the cities of Japan.

The *Rainbow* has returned to anchorage in Manila Bay, after a cruise around the Southern Islands of five weeks with Admiral Dayton on board.

Capt. William C. Rivers, 1st Cav., acting Inspector General of the Philippines Constabulary, with Mrs. Rivers and children, has been spending a two months' leave in Japan, and returned this week to duty in Manila.

We have another distinguished guest just now in the person of Major Gen. John P. Story. He is interested in our coast defenses and will take a trip around the islands on the next sailing of the *Seward*, to see for himself how the land lies. The *Seward* came in yesterday from its regular southern trip.

The transport *Ingalls* left yesterday for Hong Kong to go into drydock, preparatory to returning to the U.S., via Suez. It is expected the *Ingalls* will return here by the middle of July.

Major John R. Williams, who has been military secretary of the Department of Mindanao, with headquarters at Zamboanga, is leaving on the *Logan* for a leave in Japan and China. Mrs. Charles S. Hamilton returned to Manila on the last boat, accompanied by her mother and father, who will be guests of Lieutenant Hamilton and his wife for some time. Mrs. Offley, her mother and children, family of Capt. Robert S. Offley, 30th Inf., who is detailed as Governor at Calapan, Mindoro, are back from a pleasant trip to the Flowery Kingdom.

A great deal of inspection has been going on lately. Major Gen. John F. Weston, commanding the Department of Luzon, has inspected the scout station at Santo Tomas, San Isidro, Fort William McKinley, and Cuartel Espana, all coming in for a visit: Major Charles G. Morton, I.G., Division Headquarters, has made a trip to Polo to see about the 23d Company of Scouts stationed there, and Lieut. Col. William T. Wood, assistant I.G., has been looking over books, etc., at Division Headquarters. All were found in "land-shape," not "ship-shape."

At a meeting of the Compass Bridge Club last Wednesday, at the University Club, corner of Calles Real and San Luis, Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of our Division Commander, was elected as a member, a full quota of members, sixteen, being present. The bridge club might be called the Civilian and Army Club, as it is composed half and half of ladies from Fort William McKinley and of society folk of Manila. The Compass Bridge meets every other week, Wednesday, at nine o'clock in the morning. The old euchre club is still in existence, to which so many of our Army women belong, and holds weekly sessions at the University Club building. Their morning is Tuesday.

Last Wednesday night was an unusually brilliant evening at the Army and Navy Club. Many were the hosts, and many more were the guests. Capt. C. T. Baker, Q.M., entertained twenty-six friends at dinner. Col. H. B. McCoy was host of a party of ten, Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Stephens, Judge Crossfield, Misses Byrne, Dr. and Mrs. Freer and Mr. Sleeper. Major Hugh J. Gallagher, Sub. Dept., had eleven friends at his table. Capt. H. Hall, 21st Inf., had six with him. Our water service was represented by Lieut. G. C. Sweet, of the Navy, who entertained ten friends. The Marine Corps was ably shown by Captain Jolly, with five at his table.

Lieut. A. L. Briggs, Signal Corps, had six with him. After the dinners were all over dancing was enjoyed. It was remarked that the Army and Navy Club never looked better than on this occasion. The court was simply a dream of beauty, with tropical plants and Oriental decorations, soft music, fair women and brave men.

Capt. Frank R. McCoy, 3d Cav., aide to General Wood, left a few days ago for the United States. Dame Rumor says Captain McCoy will be married while on this leave, and we wait to welcome Mrs. McCoy on the genial Captain's return. He goes by way of Europe.

Mrs. Leonard Wood had her first "at home" on Monday afternoon last at the Commanding General's commodious new home on Military Plaza, Malate. It is expected that all the families of the officers of the division staff will follow Mrs. Wood's example and keep the same day, a great convenience to callers, as the division staff are housed just across the street from the General's. Monday is fast becoming a very important day in society in Manila, as Miss Ide, the presiding genius at the Governor's palace, the Malacanan, holds her regular weekly receptions every Monday afternoon from five to seven.

Major Frank Greene, Signal Corps, and Mrs. Greene, are leaving the islands to-day for the homeland. Major Greene has been relieved from duty at Zamboanga, Mindanao, and Jolo, where he has done good work for his corps. Major George W. VanDeusen, A.C., has been a guest of Capt. Willard D. Newbill, Sub. Dept., at 367 Calle Real, Malate. Major Van Deusen is one of a board with Major Coffin to examine applicants for Artillery gunners. The batteries at Jolo and Camp Keithley were recently examined, when about one hundred gunners were successful. The board will visit Camp Stotsenburg and Fort William McKinley before completing its labors.

There are very extensive preparations being made to properly celebrate the glorious Fourth. The Elks are arranging an all-night program for the Third and Fourth; one of the merchants of Manila will erect a miniature railroad, on which he proposes to ride all school children free. Miss Ide assisted by a number of ladies, will dispense lemonade and other nice things to eat and drink in the Botanical Gardens, where the bands will be playing all the morning.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., July 30, 1906.

Major Thomas H. Slavens and Mr. T. H. Humphrey, of the Quartermaster General's Office, were here on Thursday and Friday looking over the brigade post situation in its several phases. Both arrived here from Fort Leavenworth, where they had been on a similar errand and to which point they returned on Friday. After a more extended stay at Fort Leavenworth, where the situation will be thoroughly gone over, they will return here on similar duty. From this place they go to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. The War Department plans making Fort Riley a brigade post will result in establishing here by far the largest garrison in the country.

Contractors will begin in a few days in remodeling the old post exchange building into a bachelor officers' quarters which will contain fourteen sets of rooms. As the officers who are to occupy the building will arrive here by Oct. 15, for the opening of the school term, it will be necessary for the contractors to push the work as fast as possible.

As the appropriation for the new steel bridge that is to be thrown across the Kansas river to replace the one carried away by the great flood of 1903 only provides for the material it is to be built by the engineer battalion from Fort Leavenworth under the direction of Major Thomas H. Rees, C.E. The bridge will be about 500 feet long including approaches and will bring into use one of the finest drill grounds of about 1,000 acres, as level as a floor beside making easy communication to the south. Since the flood it has been necessary for the garrison to make detours of about six miles, both east and west to effect a crossing of the treacherous river.

Mrs. Walsh, wife of Captain Walsh, 9th Cav., and family are here from Fort Leavenworth as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Armstrong, while Captain Walsh is here as chief Q.M. of the camp of instruction. Major E. A. Millar, A.C., will not join this post and assume the command of the siege battalion as was expected, during the maneuvers, but will go on leave of absence for three months while he is recuperating from an operation.

Second Lieut. P. D. Glassford, A.C., who was at Point Girardeau, Mo., instructing the militia of the State of Missouri, in the use and the care of the new 3-inch guns which they have but just received, has returned to the garrison. Lieutenant Glassford was most hospitably received by the militiamen and his stay made most pleasant in every way.

Second Lieut. Rene E. DeR. Hoyle, 5th Inf., son of Major Eli D. Hoyle, A.C., and Mrs. Hoyle, is visiting with his parents while on graduation leave. Pvt. Alexander B. Hansbury and Stanley Davis have been appointed corporals in the 25th Battery, Field Art.

Lieut. Col. P. E. F. Hobbs, of the British army, came into the post last week for the purpose of observing the system of instruction in vogue in the Bakers' and Cooks' School. Colonel Hobbs is in charge of a similar school at Aldershot, England.

Mr. West, the popular librarian of the School of Application, will leave next month for Washington, D.C., where he will take another clerkship in the Civil Service.

Major Samuel E. Allen, A.C., accompanied by his son, came into the post the middle of the week, he having left the 7th F.A. battalion, which he was in command of, while en route here from Snelling for the encampment, at Beatrice, Neb., on account of illness. Captain Straub assumed the command of the battalion from that date. Major J. C. Gresham, 9th Cav., after a few days stay in the post, left for Perry, Kas., where he joined his squadron of the 9th Cavalry marching to this post, and assumed the command.

Mrs. McGlachlin, wife of Captain McGlachlin, A.C., who has been with her husband in the Philippines the past year, is the guest of her sister, the wife of Captain Millar. First Lieut. James Hunter, 10th Cav., is here from Fort Washakie, Wyo., for observation and treatment in the post hospital. First Lieutenant Meyer, jr., 14th Cav., just promoted from the 13th Cavalry, will remain here with the latter organization until the close of the encampment period.

The first installment of the new post hospital, which will cost when completed, about \$40,000, is nearly ready to be turned over to the contractors.

The fast ball team of the 25th Battery journeyed to St. George, Kas., on Saturday and succeeded in defeating the ball team of that place by a score of 7-6. The fair sex of the town were out in force, and the team and its supporters were fairly overwhelmed by the many courtesies which were extended by them. The last of the new sets of quarters for the non-commissioned staff have been completed by the contractors and turned over to the constructing quartermaster, Capt. W. M. Whitman.

The wife of Lieut. Col. James Parker, 13th Cav., entertained Brig. Gen. T. J. Wint and his staff at dinner on the evening of their arrival in the garrison, which was on Tuesday. Capt. W. L. Kenly, A.C., after a short stay in the garrison has again returned to East St. Louis, Ill., where he is the member of a board which is purchasing horses for the Cavalry and Field Artillery. The board is having rather hard work in securing the desired number of the right type of horse. Of 100 presented only about thirty have been accepted.

The camp of instruction on this reservation was practically ushered into existence on July 25, when General Wint, accompanied by his personal and brigade staff, arrived in the post from Omaha, Neb. The General and his party were met at the depot by Major Eli D. Hoyle, A.C., then in command of the post and escorted to the camp headquarters which had already been prepared against their arrival. The only troops in camp when the General arrived was a squadron of the 2d Cavalry which had been assisting in placing the camp in readiness for the incoming organizations. The first of the outside troops to arrive were the Signal Corps and the battalion of Engineers from Fort Leavenworth, both under the command of Major Thomas H. Rees, C.E. They were followed on Thursday afternoon by the 9th Cavalry squadron and the 29th Battery, F.A., also from Fort Leavenworth, and under the command of Major

John C. Gresham, 9th Cav., who joined the command at Perry, Kas. The 10th and 30th Batteries, F.A., from Fort Snelling, Minn., came in on Saturday morning under the command of Capt. Oscar I. Straub, A.C., traveling by train as far as Omaha, Neb., and marching from there. Major S. E. Allen, A.C., in command when the batteries left Fort Snelling, left them at Beatrice, Neb., he being ill, and came into the camp by train. These batteries, as did the other troops, came in in excellent shape, including man and beast.

The strength of the camp was further increased on Sunday morning, by the arrival of the 9th and 13th Cavalry squadrons from Fort Riley, which had been on a 250 mile hike through central and western Kansas, with Col. E. S. Godfrey in command. While at Ellsworth, Colonel Godfrey, with others of the command, visited old Fort Harker, where the Colonel had served in 1872 as a lieutenant of the 7th Cavalry. Colonel Godfrey had himself photographed standing in front of the old buildings, which he had at one time occupied.

On Saturday the entire Artillery command of Fort Riley, including six batteries, which now composes the Provisional Artillery Regiment of Field Artillery, under the command of Col. George S. Grimes, moved into camp. The next increment will be on Tuesday when the 30th Infantry, marching here from Fort Crook, Neb., and Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., and Fort Reno, O.T., will arrive. On Thursday the 18th Infantry, en route here from Fort Leavenworth, is due to come in. The Infantry have been greatly handicapped by hot, rainy weather, which has made marching very difficult, and necessitated doing but few miles a day in many instances. The camp site, Pawnee Flats, presents a very attractive picture in its beautiful dress of green with the tents of the different commands dotting the green sward at irregular intervals. A better site for the purpose could hardly be found, either from the standpoint of the picturesque, the sanitary or comfort and convenience. All stores are detained at the numerous side tracks which were built by the Union Pacific for the maneuvers of 1903, and which save a vast amount of time as well as transportation. Even the bread for the troops which will be baked at the great bakery in the post, by shifts of men working day and night, will be carried from the post in a specially prepared box car and issued to the troops with beef and other supplies from these same sidetracks.

The following is the schedule of instruction which will cover the encampment period:

First period, nine days, Aug. 1 to 13. Formations for attack and defense.—Aug. 1 to 2, troops and companies; 3 and 6, squadrons and battalions; 7 and 9, regiments; 9 and 10, provisional brigades, including elements of all arms; Aug. 13, division. (The entire command.)

Second period, nine days, Aug. 13 to 24. Dispositions for the security and information of troops on the march.—Aug. 14 and 15, troops and companies; 16, 17 and 20, squadrons and battalions; 21 and 22, regiments; 23, provisional separate brigades, including elements of all arms; Aug. 24, division.

Third period, eight days, Aug. 27 to Sept. 6.—Disposition for the security and information of troops in camp or bivouac.—Aug. 27 and 28, troops and companies; 29 and 30, squadrons and battalions; 31, muster; Sept. 3 and 4, regiments; 5 and 6, provisional separate brigades, including elements of all arms; Sept. 7, division.

Fourth period, five days, Marches.—Sept. 10, regiments; Sept. 11 and 12, provisional separate brigades, with elements of all arms; 13, division; Sept. 14, forced march.

Fifth period, twelve days.—Maneuvers six problems, two days each.—Sept. 17 and 18, collision of troops on the march; 19 and 20, a flank attack; 21 and 22, attack and defense of a convoy; 24 and 25, attack and defense of outposts; 26 and 27, advance guard against rear guard; 28 and 29, a night attack and defense.

As a rule work will be completed by the noon hour, while Saturday afternoons will be given over to athletics and recreation. Sunday, of course, will be a day of rest throughout.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., July 25, 1906.

In olive drab, with accoutrements and all of the paraphernalia of field service, carrying travel rations of meat, canned beans, and hard bread, almost our entire garrison march away for three months' encampment at American Lake. General Funston left to-day for the encampment, accompanied by his staff, Colonel Clem, Lieutenant Colonels Davis and Corbuser, Captains Haan, Bradley, Elliott, Stevens, Orton, Walker, Morton and Wildman, Lieutenant Long.

The troops will be divided between two fully equipped camps, one brigade, encamped at Murray, the other at Huggins, about four miles from Murray, with headquarters at Murray. Col. Daniel Cornman, 7th Inf., will command one camp, and Col. M. P. Maus the other.

The N.G. of Oregon, Washington, Montana, and Idaho will take part in the maneuvers, and be brigaded with the Regulars, being assigned by General Funston as they arrive. This mobilization, the grandest held on the Pacific coast, will be of great benefit to all troops in view of its duration in military science, approximating war conditions as closely as possible.

General MacArthur, who is expected to arrive from the Orient on the August transport, will probably go to the maneuvers. Among the attachés representing foreign nations, it is known that Colonel Count Gleichen will represent the British army, and Captain Fournier the French army.

It is said horses are so scarce in the northwest that the Government has had to buy fifty for the use of the Army encampment at American Lake, aside from those shipped from the various posts with the troops, and is also advertising to hire more horses at \$1.50 per day each, which uses up a large part of the appropriation for incidental expenses in connection with this encampment.

Mrs. Walker, wife of Capt. Meriwether L. Walker, C.E., has gone East to remain while her husband is at the maneuvers at American Lake. Col. Daniel Appel, M.D., now on duty with headquarters, relieved Colonel Brechemin, who has gone East. Col. and Mrs. Appel are at present at the Berkeley Inn.

Capt. Sydney A. Cloman was the guest of honor at a dinner given at the Bohemian Club on the evening of July 20. Captain Cloman remained in the city a few days en route to American Lake.

Mrs. Fisher, wife of Lieutenant Fisher, 14th Cav., has returned to the post, after several weeks' visit in Yosemite Park, where her husband is encamped with his troop.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Peyton Clarke have issued cards announcing the marriage of their sister, Louise Peyton Clarke, to Lieut. Samuel Pruitt Herren, U.S.A., on Wednesday, July 18, 1906, at Kansas City, Mo., with the following cards enclosed: At home after Aug. 15, Northport, L.I. Lieutenant Herren and Miss Clarke both left the General Hospital within the past month, having been patients there at the same time, where their romantic friendship began.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert E. McMillan have left for their new station at Fort Moultrie, S.C.

The officers of the Presidio were the hosts at a farewell hop, given just before the departure of the many troops for the encampment at American Lake. Among those present were Gen. and Mrs. Funston, Colonel Clem, Major and Mrs. Devol, Miss Devol, Capt. and Mrs. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Captain Wren, Capt. and Mrs. Nugent, Miss Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Rand, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Miss Tompkins, Miss Yates, Lieut. and Mrs. Perry, Major Stephenson and Captain Anderson.

Late mails from Manila bring words of sympathy from the many Army friends stationed in Philippine Islands, to the unfortunate Army officers and families that have suffered from the quake and fire here, the news of the terrible disaster only reaching many foreign posts so long after the trouble occurred.

Major General Greeley, accompanied by his staff, has left for a tour of inspection of the posts in this department. Gen. and Mrs. Dougherty have taken a house beautifully located in Berkeley, where Mrs. Dougherty is enjoying a much needed rest, after her recent illness in the General Hospital.

An engagement of general interest to Army circles, as well as friends in civil life, couples the names of Miss Gertrude Gould, of Oakland, and Dr. Roderic O'Connor, U.S.A., stationed at the General Hospital.

Another romance, like many that have occurred in San

Francisco since the late great disaster, culminated in the wedding a few days ago of Miss Rosebud Heydenfeldt and Lieut. Horace N. Munro, 1st Cav., U.S.A., who are now en route to Fort Clarke, Texas, Lieutenant Munro's station; he having been ordered here with troops from that department at the time of the distress last April. The bride was attended by her sister Miss Elsie Heydenfeldt and Miss Lucy Burroughs Platt, while Lieutenant Richmond, 1st Cav., acted as best man for the groom.

Lieutenant Richmond, who is adjutant to Major Gaston, executive officer of the relief camps in the city, will soon rejoin his

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 1, 1906.

Miss Margaret Whitlock entertained a number of her young friends at a lawn party on Thursday afternoon. The guests ranged in age from about eight years downward, some of the wee toddlers under one year having required assistance in promenading. All of the very young people of the post were present, and the groups of babies and young children formed a very pretty picture. Among the number were: Masters Godfrey Macdonald, Robert Oliver, Robert Howze, Johnnie Andrews, "Buster" Newbold, "Bunnie" Welborn, Bill Browning, Masters Riggs, Casad and Thayer; Misses Harriet Howze, Catherine and Frances Franklin, Aldeia Larned, Beverly Smith, and Gertrude Lawson.

Two squadrons of the 15th Cavalry passed through the post on Thursday en route for Mt. Gretna, Pa. The troops had marched from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to Poughkeepsie, where they boarded a train. There were in all eleven troops of sixty-five men each, 750 horses, eleven mules, ambulances, supply wagons, quartermaster's outfit, and a band of twenty pieces. Major Wilder, who was in charge of the first squadron, was adjutant of the Academy immediately prior to the Spanish war, having succeeded Major Carson in that capacity. Cadet Throop M. Wilder, a son of Major Wilder, is a member of the first class, and an acting sergeant in the battalion of cadets.

A delightful entertainment was given in Cullum Hall on Saturday evening in the form of a favor cotillion. The hostesses were Mrs. Charles W. Larned, of West Point, and Mrs. J. H. Watson, of New York; the guests, the members of the first class and their friends, among the young ladies at the post and in the vicinity. The favors were distributed by Mesdames Mills and Howze. About eighty couples danced, exclusive of a number of "stags." Dancing was begun at 8 and lasted until 11:30 p.m. The affair will be among the pleasant memories of Camp Schofield for the members of the class of 1906.

Mrs. Arthur Murray and the Misses Murray are spending the summer at the post. Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Woodruff were visitors at the Point last week.

The members of the first class will visit Fishers Island during the present month, leaving about the 11th or 12th, and spending one week. On the 19th the entire corps will leave on a practice march, to return about Aug. 25. On Saturday of the present week the corps will engage in a sham battle north of the post.

Capt. Ira C. Welborn, of the Tactical Department, is detailed in accordance with recent orders, to succeed Major H. H. Ludlow as professor of military science and tactics at the Mississippi College. Capt. Godfrey H. Macdonald, 1st Cav., completes his tour of duty at the Academy this year, and with his family will start for Fort Clark, Texas, during the present week. Capt. Francis C. Marshall, 15th Cav., succeeds to the command of the Cavalry detachment on Aug. 1.

Capt. E. W. McCaskey, 21st Inf., Newark, Del., on leave, and Lieut. Paul L. Manchester, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan, on leave, visited the post this week.

General Mills is packing up his domestic effects preparatory to leaving the post he has commanded so efficiently for the past eight years.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 31, 1906.

Mrs. McDonald entertained with a bridge party Saturday evening. Mrs. D. H. Currie has been removed from the hospital to her home at 181-B Scott avenue. Major Young and family moved to their new quarters near the prison on Monday. Lieutenant Young is entertaining Mr. Frank Robinson, of Dennison, Texas.

Lieut. Morrow, who has been quite seriously ill with tonsillitis, joined his regiment, the 18th Infantry, at Topeka on Thursday on the march to Fort Riley. Lieutenant Crusan, 4th Inf., who was thrown from his horse and received a fracture of the leg, is now able to walk about the hospital. Colonel Hall left Thursday morning to join the 18th Infantry at Topeka. Colonel Hobbs, of the British army, and Major Stivers, U.S.A., were at the post Wednesday looking over the various places of interest. Lieut. S. A. Campbell, who was recently promoted to first lieutenant and assigned to the 18th Infantry, reported here and left with the party Thursday to join the command, accompanied by Major Young, Captain Grote and Lieutenants Alfente and Morrow, who went with a party of ladies to visit friends of the 18th Infantry. Captain Normoyle has returned from a visit to Chicago.

Mr. Daniel R. Anthony, editor of the Leavenworth Times, and brother of Mrs. Kocher, wife of Captain Kocher, 4th Cav., who is now in Mindanao, P.I., is quite ill at his residence on North Broadway with diphtheria. Mrs. Milliken, wife of Dental Surg. John S. Milliken, is spending the summer with her mother in San Francisco, while her husband is attending the maneuvers at Fort Riley. Lieut. Holland E. Rubottom, who has been spending the last three weeks at Old Mission, Mich., returned to this post Sunday. Mrs. Daniel H. Boughton has gone to Omaha to visit her sister, Switzer.

The 18th Infantry, on the march to Fort Riley, reached Topeka shortly before noon Thursday. Col. C. B. Hall left this morning to take command for the remainder of the journey.

Lieut. Col. Ezra B. Fuller, retired, who will act as librarian, will be here not later than Aug. 15. Lieut. J. J. Mayes, 24th Inf., left Sunday for Springfield, Mo., to resume his duties as military instructor at Drury College. General Humphrey, Q.M.G., was visiting here Saturday evening. Lieutenant Street, 18th Inf., is expected to come in from the march with the regiment. He has been notified that his child is quite ill. Lieut. and Mrs. E. A. Kreger left Friday for Keota, Ia. Lieutenant Barnard was the guest from the post who attended the party at Evergreen Park, given by the High School Athletic Association on Friday evening. Major Young left Friday for Topeka, where he will remain for a few days' stay in the city.

The officers of the 18th Infantry, while in Topeka, en route from Leavenworth to Fort Riley, were entertained at an eight course dinner given by Adjutant General Hughes, Gen. Wilder S. Metcalf, Brigadier General Drew, Colonel Dennison and Captain Mills, at the Elks' room Friday night. The others present were Majors J. A. Young, Henry Kirby, D. L. Howell; Cols. A. B. Hall, W. W. Dennison, K.N.G.; Capt. G. W. Martin, O. E. Hunt, M. M. Galland, A. M. Mills, K.N.G.; E. S. Butts, W. H. Gordon, F. D. Evans, W. F. Grote; Lieuts. W. W. Bessell, E. G. Peyton, Harris Pendleton, Jr., Douglas Potts, C. Monon, J. H. Cowan, A. P. Watts, C. D. Herron, A. R. Dillingham, A. K. Lane, C. J. M. Cummins, C. R. Street, W. M. McCleary, R. G. Caldwell, J. M. Holmes, F. B. Hatfield and Capt. H. V. Coonly.

Lieutenant Joyce, who was a member of the Staff College here, has returned from a short leave of absence and will leave shortly for duty in Yellowstone Park. Lieutenant Wiczorek will leave for Cheyenne, Wyo., Monday. Major James Erwin, 9th Cav., returned to the post Friday, after having visited friends in Savannah, Ga., for the past few weeks.

The Engineers were the first to arrive at Fort Riley, making the trip with Co. A, Signal Corps, in nine days. They broke camp at 6 a.m., and went in camp at 12 m. daily, this affording eighteen hours' complete rest for the men. The trip was without mishap save the sore feet caused by new marching shoes. Corp. John McCauley, 18th Inf., band, went to the

hospital Tuesday suffering from heat exhaustion while on the "hike."

John R. Stone, electrician, has been appointed chief engineer of the prison. At Horton, Kas., the 18th Infantry baseball team met a crushing defeat at the hands of the "farmer boys," the score of 3 to 16 telling only a small part of the story. At all of the other points the soldiers have had easy victories.

A small boy, by the name of John Welshman, who drifted here from unknown parts, was given his preliminary hearing before U.S. Commissioner Bond Wednesday, and was held over until the October term of the U.S. Court. Because he was not permitted to ride on the lake in one of the pontoons of the Engineer Corps, he bored a hole in the bottom of the boat and filled it with rocks.

Mrs. Dodge, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Musgrove. Major R. W. McLaughry, of the Federal prison, delivered a lecture on "Crime and Criminals," in the Presbyterian church at Warrensburg, Mo., Sunday evening, to a large audience.

Col. P. E. F. Hobbs, of the British army, has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Eben Swift, while in this country. He has been detailed by the British army to make an inspection of the packing plants in the United States, and while at this post will inspect the Service schools and commissary department, and from here will attend the maneuvers at Fort Riley as one of the foreign attachés. Major Stivers, Sub. Dept., spent Wednesday the guest of Major Eben Swift. The 11th Battery, F.A., which arrived here Sunday from Fort Adams, has an excellent baseball team, winning twenty-seven out of thirty games, during the summer.

Gen. R. F. Sheets, formerly State senator, and wife, Mr. R. E. Wilson and wife, and Miss Sheets, of Oregon, Ill., visited the Federal penitentiary, while en route to their home, from a visit in Colorado, and were the guests of Major McLaughry.

All of the Presbyterian ministers of Kansas City came to the post in a special car Tuesday. They spent the afternoon here, and were greatly pleased and inspired at the beauty and size of the garrison.

Lieutenant Young is entertaining Mr. Frank Robinson, of Dennison, Texas. Capt. Herman Schumm has been spending a week at Lake Charles, but is now en route to Washington, D.C., where he will join the U.S. Commission and will sail for Germany to witness the maneuver at Silicia.

Lieut. F. J. Dougherty, who is in Denver, has been on his uncle's ranch at Evergreen, Colo., for the past two weeks. His wife, one of the daughters of Mr. Afong, the millionaire Chinese merchant, is now in Honolulu, and will return in about three months.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, July 28, 1906.

The headquarters, band and 1st Squadron of the 5th Cavalry, under command of Major C. H. Watts, arrived in El Paso the early part of the week from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., on its march to Austin, Texas, to attend the encampment. Capt. Samuel F. Dallam, Q.M. and C.S., arrived in El Paso two days ahead of the squadron to arrange for the trains and to find a suitable crossing over the Rio Grande river. Owing to the high water considerable anxiety was evinced by Major J. M. T. Partello, 25th Inf., and others in El Paso as to the advisability of the squadron fording the river, but when the Cavalry boys got to it they just waded in and over, landing safely on the other side.

With the squadron are Major C. H. Watts, commanding; Troop A, 1st Lieut. Alvan C. Gillem; B, commanded by Capt. George Pritchard; Capt. Nathaniel McClure, formerly stationed at this post, commands Troop C; and Troop D, in command of Capt. John M. Jenkins. The squadron camped in East El Paso, from which point they took the cars on July 25 for Austin. The people of El Paso had been told of the fine band of the 5th Cavalry, but as all of their instruments were packed up, Major Watts regretted that he could not gratify them by a concert.

Lieut. A. L. Bump, recently appointed to the 25th Infantry, and who is at present at Governors Island, is expected to report for duty soon at this post, accompanied by his wife and small son. Lieut. John Corby, 25th Inf., has been ordered to Fort Reno, Okla., to take command of the garrison during the absence of the troops at the maneuvers at Austin, Texas. Capt. de Rosy Cabell, 1st Cav., recruiting officer at El Paso, returned from Las Cruces, N.M., this week, where he went to establish a sub-office.

An earthquake shock was felt here last week, but no damage done.

Miss Mildred Tilton, of El Paso, has been the guest of Miss Porter, sister of Lieut. Joseph A. Marmon, at the post recently. Major J. M. T. Partello, 25th Inf., and the officers of the garrison attended the meeting of the Folic Club in El Paso last week, the occasion being that of the presentation of a piece of the mast of the Merrimac, rescued from its watery grave by Major Partello and presented by him to the club. The battalion band was also present and played its best in honor of the event. Ex-Governor M. A. Otero, of New Mexico, made a short visit to El Paso this week. Governor Otero is a cousin of the wife of Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A.

The officers of the 5th Cavalry were very pleasantly entertained the evening of their stay in El Paso at the garrison. Major J. M. T. Partello, commanding officer, expects to leave the post the last of the week for Fort Sill to take charge of the annual target practice at that post which begins in August.

Senor Fernando Bertram Pugo, who succeeded the late Col. Jacobo Blanco, of the Mexican International Boundary Commission, recently held a conference with Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., in regard to the boundary near Maco, Ariz.

The members of the Washington Park Stock Company were delightfully entertained one afternoon last week by Major J. M. T. Partello at the post. After the visitors were shown the various points of interest about the post they adjourned to the commanding officer's quarters, where refreshments were served while listening to the sweet strains furnished by the battalion band on the lawn. Only the members of the stock company were invited.

The troops from Whipple Barracks, Ariz., who are en route to the encampment at Austin, are expected to arrive in El Paso next week. Headquarters and band of the 25th Infantry are expected to reach the post Saturday afternoon from Fort Niobrara, Neb.

FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., Aug. 1, 1906.

On Tuesday evening, July 24 Capt. Godwin Ordway entertained at dinner Capt. William M. Cruikshank, Lieut. Hugh Screven Brown, and Mr. Murray Augur, of Evanston, Ill. Bridge was enjoyed later in the evening. A very delightful card party was given by Mrs. William F. Morrison, wife of Lieutenant Morrison, last Wednesday evening. Ladies' first prize was won by Mrs. Hugh Screven Brown, and gentlemen's first by Lieut. F. H. Lincoln; consolation by Lieut. C. F. Morse, asst. surg., and the booby prize by Mrs. Daniel H. Brush and Lieut. James D. Watson. Among the guests were: Col. Harry R. Anderson, Miss Meta Anderson, Mrs. R. K. Cravens, of Jackson Barracks, La.; Mrs. Daniel H. Brush, Mrs. Clarence Deems, Jr., Rapp Brush, Capt. Godwin Ordway, Capt. C. H. Lanza, Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln, Lieut. and Mrs. James D. Watson, Lieut. C. F. Morse, Miss Florence Taylor, Miss Elsie Taylor, Miss Katherine Taylor, Miss Ruth Anderson and Miss Maud Sadler, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Bassett Ferguson, of Middletown, Del.

Capt. and Mrs. William M. Cruikshank, Lieut. and Mrs. James D. Watson, Capt. C. H. Lanza, and Lieut. and Mrs. James A. Thomas, of Fort McHenry, left last Friday for Fort Niagara, N.Y., where the officers will take part in the shooting competition. Mrs. Bassett Ferguson and sister, Miss Shallcross, were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln last Wednesday. Miss Arabella Dyer Starr, of Chester, Pa., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh Screven Brown. Mrs. S. W. Taylor, wife of Colonel Taylor, has returned after a most delightful visit spent with relatives in Washington, D.C.

Miss Meta Anderson, daughter of Colonel Anderson, gave a

card party last Saturday evening in honor of her guest, Mrs. R. K. Cravens, of Jackson Barracks, La. First prize was captured by Capt. Godwin Ordway, second by Miss Elsie Taylor, and consolation by Lieut. C. F. Morse. Among other guests were: Col. H. R. Anderson, Mrs. Clarence Deems, jr., Mrs. R. K. Cravens, Miss Arabella Dyer Starr, Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown, the Misses Florence, Elsie and Katherine Taylor and Miss Ruth Anderson. Bridge and hearts were enjoyed.

Lieut. C. F. Morse was the dinner guest of Mrs. Clarence Deems, jr., on Sunday last. Edward Poe, of Baltimore, one of Princeton's well known athletes, was the guest of Capt. Godwin Ordway last Monday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln attended the hop at the Sparrow's Point Social Club last Saturday evening. Mrs. R. K. Cravens, wife of Lieutenant Cravens, who has been the guest of Col. and Miss Anderson for the past ten days, left last Wednesday for Fort Monroe, where she will join Lieutenant Cravens, who has been ordered there for promotion. Miss Florence and Miss Elsie Taylor, daughters of Colonel Taylor, will leave on Aug. 6 for Brad-dock Heights, Md., for an indefinite stay. The young ladies will be chaperoned by an aunt.

FORT NIOBRARA.

Fort Niobrara, Neb., July 25, 1906.

The 1st Battalion, 25th Inf., under Major C. W. Penrose, and the 3d Battalion, under Capt. Joseph P. O'Neil, left the post at 7:30 for Valentine, where they took the train for stations in Texas. The first train to leave carried the headquarters, field, staff and band and 1st Battalion, and left Valentine at midnight. The 3d Battalion left on the second train at one a.m. The officers with the first train were Major C. W. Penrose, Capt. M. D. Cronin, regimental adjt.; Capt. S. P. Lyon, Capt. E. A. Macklin, Capt. David Baker, Lieut. L. B. Chandler, battalion adjt.; Lieut. H. S. Grier, battalion Q.M. and Coms.; Lieutenants Higgins, Lawrason and West. With the second train were Capt. J. P. O'Neil, Capt. Marshal Childs, Lieutenants Wiegstein, Donald Bugbee, Blyth and Clark; Chaplain T. G. Steward accompanied the 3d Battalion, and will be stationed at Fort McIntosh.

Mrs. C. W. Penrose, Madame Penrose, mother of Major Penrose; Mrs. M. D. Cronin, Mrs. S. P. Lyon and children, Mrs. H. S. Grier and Master Grier and Miss Duvall went with the 1st Battalion, and with the exception of Mrs. Cronin, who will go to Fort Bliss with the band, of which Captain Cronin is in command, the above named ladies will go to Fort Brown. Mrs. J. P. O'Neil, Mrs. Troup and Miss Troup accompanied the 3d Battalion to Fort McIntosh. The trains expect to reach the new stations on Saturday, the 28th.

Musicians Nicholson, of Co. L, 25th Inf., who attempted to kill himself by shooting, will lose his left arm at the shoulder. First Class Sergeant Leach, Hospital Corps, has been absent without leave for several days. He had but a few weeks longer to serve, and no reason can be given for his disappearance.

Captain Lewis, who was expected to join before the departure of the troops for Texas, has been granted a leave of absence for two months. Contract Surgeon Ira C. Brown has a sick leave for two months and will then go to Fort McIntosh.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, New York Harbor, July 31, 1906.

On Tuesday Prince Cantacuzene, Count Speransky and the Princess Cantacuzene arrived from Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and were met by Mrs. Grant, Mr. Honore and Mr. Potter Palmer, jr., on the navy yard tug Powhatan at the steamer's pier and came directly to Governors Island, where they will remain for an indefinite visit of probably several months with Gen. and Mrs. Grant, the parents of the Princess. Their children, Prince Michel and Princess Berthe, have been with Gen. and Mrs. Grant for nearly a year.

On the 27th Gen. and Mrs. Wade entertained at dinner Col. Martin B. Hughes, Col. John W. Pullman, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Jenkins, Capt. J. P. Wade, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Wade, Chaplain and Mrs. Smith and Mr. E. J. Glasgow. Mrs. John L. Phillips, her daughter, Frances, and her sister, Mrs. Foster, are spending the summer in Mrs. Greble's quarters. Miss Galbraith, who has been visiting Miss Miller, has returned to Washington. Mr. Benjamin Wade, who has been visiting his father, Major Gen. James F. Wade, has left for Michigan.

Among visitors on the island are Mrs. Ellis, at her cousin's, Capt. W. J. Glasgow's; Mrs. Stringfellow, at her daughter's, Mrs. E. S. Walker's; Miss Beebe, of Hudson, Ohio, at Mrs. Weaver's.

An extra hop was given on Wednesday night in honor of Miss Tracy and Miss Russell. Miss Tracy, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. P. Wade, and Miss Russell, who has been with her sister, Mrs. W. T. Johnston, for a number of months, are leaving Governors Island this week. Mrs. Frank D. Wickham goes to Camp Roosevelt at Mt. Gretna on Aug. 2. Mrs. E. St. J. Greble is visiting at Hague, Lake George. Miss Grosvenor is spending August at New Canaan, Conn. Lieut. Col. Rogers Birnie has returned from his leave, which he spent at Poland Springs, Me., and Mrs. Greer and Miss Elsie Greer return on Saturday from Big Moose Lake, Adirondacks.

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., July 25, 1906.

Lieut. E. S. Wheeler, who was married July 10, arrived on Wednesday at Fort Flagler with his bride, and they were entertained by Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Wheeler, until they could be comfortably fixed in their own quarters.

Some excitement was caused on Thursday night, just before drill, by a fire on the beach near the guard house dock, which was quickly extinguished by the troops.

Mrs. Vorheis and son, Mr. Vorheis, of San Francisco, have returned, after a delightful ten days' visit to Capt. and Mrs. Guy T. Scott.

Major Gen. J. W. Forsyth, retired, of the fighting 7th, in the Indian wars, and Col. J. M. Bacon were in Seattle last week and received calls from many of their Army friends. General Forsyth, who has settled down for life in Ohio, is making the trip for pleasure. After remaining in Seattle a few days, he will return home by easy stages, stopping en route to visit old Army friends.

On Tuesday the picnic, which had been postponed on account of Mrs. Lupton's death [noticed in our column of recent deaths.—Editor], was given at Fort Casey by Chaplain and Mrs. Estherbrook, for their Sunday school and friends. The day was perfect and 103 people enjoyed the outing to the utmost. Races of all kinds, the tug-of-war, and music added to the pleasure of all. When they were leaving the picnic grounds three rousing cheers for Chaplain Estherbrook, given by the children, showed their appreciation.

Gen. A. W. Greely, accompanied by Captain Winn, A.D.C., inspected this post on Wednesday. While here he was the guest of Colonel Taylor. As soon as the inspection was over he left for Forts Flagler and Casey for inspection.

FORT MCINTOSH.

Fort McIntosh, Texas, July 30, 1906.

The 3d Battalion, 25th Inf., arrived on Saturday, the 28th. They were met at the station by Lieutenant Hanson, 26th Inf., who piloted the command to the post. The troops had a long, tiresome trip from Fort Niobrara, and were glad to arrive at their new station. Aside from the intense heat all seem well pleased with Fort McIntosh.

Capt. Joseph P. O'Neil, 25th Inf., is in command of the post. He has designated 1st Lieut. Fred W. Bugbee as adjutant, and 2d Lieut. James Blyth as Q.M. and Coms. 1st Lieut. L. E. Hanson, 26th Inf., will remain in the post for several months as constructing quartermaster. Lieuts. Douglas Donald and Paul H. Clark have been ordered to Fort Sill, I.T., for duty during the division rifle competition, to be held

next week. It is thought that Lieutenant Wiegstein will also go to Fort Sill as a competitor.

The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba has elected the following officers for the year Sept. 15, 1906, to Sept. 15, 1907. New officers: President, Major-Gen. J. Ford Kent, U.S.V., Brig.-Gen., U.S.A.; First Vice-President, Maj.-Gen. H. S. Hawkins, U.S.V., Brig.-Gen. U.S.A.; Second Vice-President, Lieut.-Col. Charles Dick, 8th Ohio Vol. Inf., Major-Gen. Ohio; Third Vice-President, Major-Gen. S. S. Sumner, U.S.A.; Fourth Vice-President, Brig.-Gen. Chambers McKibbin, U.S.A. The following were re-elected: Lieut.-Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, 30th U.S. Inf.; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, Capt. Hollis Cheney Clark, U.S.A.; Historian, Major G. Creighton Webb, Insp'r Gen., U.S.V.; Registrar, Col. Philip Reade, 23d U.S. Inf.; First Division Registrar, Major L. W. V. Kennon, 10th U.S. Inf.; Second Division Registrar, Col. James T. Kerr, M.S., U.S.A.; Third Division Registrar, Col. Charles Morton, 7th U.S. Cav.; Fourth Division Registrar, Lieut.-Col. John Jacob Astor, Insp'r Gen., U.S.V.; the above named officers are also members ex-officio, of the Council. Additional members of the Council: Major-Gen. Wm. R. Shafter, U.S.A., Lieut.-Gens. John C. Bates, Adna R. Chaffee, and S. B. M. Young, U.S.A.; Brig.-Gen. Adelbert Ames, U.S.V., Major-Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, U.S.A., Col. Theodore Roosevelt, 1st U.S.V. Cav., Brig.-Gen. E. D. Dimmick, U.S.A., Col. George H. Harries, 1st D.C. Vol. Inf., Brig.-Gen. D.C. Militia, Major-Gen. John P. Weston, U.S.A., Lieut.-Col. George V. Lauman, 1st Ill. Vol. Inf.

The commanding officer at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, New Mexico, requested information of the War Department this week as to whether he is correct in considering that such punishments as have heretofore been restored to in the case of beneficiaries of the Soldiers' Home may still be continued and that it will be necessary to try these beneficiaries or civilians by court martial, only when such action is deemed proper by the commanding officer. This question has arisen because of the provision of the Army Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year that all patients at Fort Bayard shall be subject to the Articles of War. It is held by the War Department that disciplinary measures be limited to suspension and dismissal and such other summary methods as are within the authority of the commanding officer.

In answer to an inquiry from the Adjutant General of Maryland as to what may properly be considered the rate per diem that officers in the Service of the United States receive, after quoting a decision of the Court of Claims the Acting J.A. General says: "In harmony with the foregoing decision it has been the custom of the Pay Department to compute the per diem pay of officers upon the basis of the total compensation received by them, including the longevity pay, but excluding all other methods of compensation such as fall under the designation of allowance of commutation. In other words, the accepted construction is that longevity pay is not an allowance, but a part of the pay proper and, therefore, to be considered in computing per diem pay."

The following candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy in 1907 have been appointed during the past week: Everett G. McBride, alt., Rushville, Ind.; Philip B. Fleming, Burlington, Ia.; Oliver F. Ware, alt., Denmark, Ia.; Herbert E. Crocker, Iron Mountain, Mich.; George L. Clark, alt., Bessemer, Mich.; Loramer A. Eaton, alt., Calumet, Mich.; Albert H. Jessup, Pen Yann, N.Y.; Irving W. Marshall, alt., Agurn, N.Y.; Roy N. Weaver, Fremont, O.

In answer to an inquiry as to whether Asst. Surg. Bailey K. Ashford, U.S.A., could accept appointment as an honorary member of the Porto Rico Anemia Commission without jeopardizing his commission as an officer of the Army, the Acting J.A. General decides that Captain Ashford's membership is not a civil "office" within the meaning of Sec. 1222, Rev. Stat.

As to military bakers in the Philippine Islands the Acting J.A. General holds that while bakers are extra duty men they would appear not such extra duty men as are contemplated in the law forbidding extra duty pay where the twenty per cent. increase pay is being received.

The War Department has received the resignation of 1st Lieut. Albert S. Odell, 11th Cav., who was recently tried by court-martial and sentenced to dismissal from the Army. The case of Lieutenant Odell contains some peculiar conditions which have held up final action of the Department and the President for several months. It is understood that Lieutenant Odell's resignation will be accepted and the case settled in this manner.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, Aug. 2, 1906.

The Military Secretary, Washington: Deaths: Drowned, body recovered, Richard Lonedale, Co. B, 16th Inf., July 15; Asiatic cholera, Alfred H. Brown, Co. H, 13th Inf., July 31.

WOOD.

BORN.

ABBOTT.—At Fort Point, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., July 22, 1906, to the wife of 1st Lieut. John W. C. Abbott, A.C., a son.

FULLER.—To the wife of Lieut. Arthur L. Fuller, Signal Corps (Art. Corps), U.S.A., a son, on July 22, 1906, in Washington, D.C., grandson of Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. C. Wise, U.S.N.

JACOBSON.—At Newport, R.I., Aug. 1, to the wife of War Mach. J. V. Jacobson, U.S.N., a son.

MARRIED.

FOLEY—DRAKE.—At Littleton, N.H., July 30, 1906, Lieut. Paul Foley, U.S.N., and Josephine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miles Drake, of Brookline, Mass.

LARIMER—BURWELL.—At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., July 21, 1906, Lieut. Edward B. Larimer, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Bradford Burwell, daughter of Rear Admiral William T. Burwell, U.S.N.

MORAN—HERDEGEN.—In Aurora, Ind., on July 11, 1906, Anna Louise, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Herdegen, to Lieut. Edward J. Moran, 27th Inf.

RODNEY—HELLIWELL.—At St. Anne's church, Middletown, Del., July 25, 1906, by the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese, Lieut. Walter H. Rodney, 1st Regt. of Cavalry, U.

S.A., to Gladys E., daughter of the late R. A. Helliwell, of Chicago, Ill.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—At Bar Harbor, Me., on Thursday, Aug. 2, 1906, Julia Barrett Alexander, wife of Brig. Gen. Charles T. Alexander, U.S.A. Funeral services will be held at St. Saviour's church, Bar Harbor, on Monday morning, Aug. 6, at eleven o'clock; interment at West Point, N.Y.

BRIGGS.—At Thermopolis, Wyo., July 30, 1906, aged fifty-three years, Walter S. Briggs, oldest son of Capt. Thomas B. Briggs, U.S.A., retired.

CLEVELAND.—In Warsaw, N.Y., on July 23, 1906, Mrs. Ruth E. Cleveland, mother of Comdr. Zera L. Tanner, U.S.N., aged ninety-three years and two months.

CORNICK.—At Norfolk, Va., July 26, 1906, Dr. William F. Cornick, former surgeon, U.S.A., 1860 to 1865.

DUNNING.—In Oakland, Cal., July 24, 1906, Deborah, daughter of Helen A. Dunning and Chief Engr. William B. Dunning, U.S.N., aged fourteen years.

EGELSTON.—At Atlanta, Ga., July 25, 1906, aged eighty-four years, Rouse Simmons Egelston, former second lieutenant, U.S.A., and lieutenant colonel, U.S. Volunteers.

HEDDEN.—At his home in Wadsworth, Mass., July 29, 1906, Chief Engr. Edward F. Hedden, U.S.R.C.S., in his sixty-seventh year.

LUPTON.—At Fort Casey, Wash., July 19, 1906, Mrs. Lupton, of Birmingham, Ala., mother of the wife of Capt. Robert E. Noble, Med. Dept., U.S.A.

KILDUFF.—At the Naval Academy, July 29, 1906, Midshipman Kennedy B. Kilduff, of the fourth class.

KNOWLTON.—At Fort DuPont, Del., Aug. 1, 1906, Henry C. Knowlton, father of Capt. Joseph L. Knowlton, A.C., U.S.A., and of Mrs. Hilary Williams, wife of Lieut. Hilary Williams, U.S.N. Interment at Joliet, Ill., on Saturday, Aug. 4.

MACDONALD.—At Wilmington, Del., July 27, 1906, Laura Livingston, wife of Mr. Donald M. MacDonald, and daughter of the late Col. LaRett L. Livingston, U.S.A.

MILLER.—At Washington, D.C., Mrs. John P. Miller, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas D. Walker, U.S.R.C.S.

PECK.—At Lake Mohonk, N.Y., July 26, 1906, Med. Dir. George Peck, U.S.N., retired.

RICE.—Brig. Gen. Edmund Rice, U.S.A., at his home, Greenwood, Mass., July 20, 1906.

WORKIZER.—At Joplin, Mo., July 21, 1906, Charles J. G. Workizer, aged 66 years.

ENCAMPMENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA N.G.

The statement in the Army and Navy Journal, of last week, to the effect that the encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, just ending, would probably be the last in which the division, as a tactical unit, all to itself, would be in the field, has given rise to all sorts of rumors, as to what was meant. To those who are interested the fact that the Federal Government is at last giving the Guard that attention, long overdue, and is handing out money, "in kind," it is quite apparent that the N.G.P. will be called upon to assemble with the Regulars for field instruction. When that time arrives, and it is not so very far off, it will facilitate the instruction of the State soldiers to do away with the "Keystone Division," and distribute its several units, even the company, among the units of the Army, with a corresponding division of the Army units scattered among the Guard. The officers of the Guard, of high rank, will not then be needed, certainly those of the Governor's staff, even the division and brigade chief and their respective staffs, will not find a place, unless of the staff departments—commissary, quartermaster's, etc.

When the colors were mustered and broken out, on the morning of July 21, until the garrison bunting was lowered on July 30, there was some work put through, but nothing near approximate to previous camps. Under the military code of Pennsylvania, inspection and muster are obligatory, as upon the rating, figured by the inspectors and mustering officers, stand the appropriation allowances. Inspector General Sweeney gave the Infantry his special attention, the Cavalry was taken in hand by Lieutenant Colonel Penney, division inspector, and Col. Sheldon Potter, Chief of Artillery, gave that branch of the Service its rating.

From the time the N.G.P. was reorganized, in 1878, and the encampment system, begun in 1880, the division commanders have each made it a point to accompany the inspectors in their work. Major General Gobin, however, did not accompany the inspection party, at any stage, saying that the examination of the men was called for by the law and certain specified officers, named by grade, to accomplish it. He, the Division Commander, had other things to think about and do.

The inspection of the personal appearance, by Colonel Sweeney, was a deviation from preceding years, in fact it comprised the regimental formation for review, the march past (the review in line being dispensed with), halting in column, and then the scrutiny of each individual officer and man. During the inspection only the company actually undergoing it was at attention, the others being at ease. As quickly as the inspector general moved off to the next company a mustering officer was at hand to conclude the ceremony.

Inspection drills were dispensed with, although the battalion and regimental commanders were ready if called upon. The transportation of the troops to their homes at the close of the camp has created somewhat of a hostile feeling towards the railroad people. Many of the cars were in a filthy condition, having been allowed to lie upon sidings, with no watchmen, and doors unlocked. There was neither water, ice nor lights in the cars. Captain Groome, 1st Troop, finding that his verbal protests were ignored, together with Captain Warburton, of Troop A, placed non-com. officers at the safety air cord in the cars with instruction to at once pull the cord if an attempt at a start was made without cleaning and the supplying of water, ice and lights. This action brought the railroad men up to the camp with a run, and some improvement was had. Formal protests have been lodged with Adjutant General Stewart against paying the contract price of one cent per man per mile.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The National Guard of the District of Columbia left Washington on July 28 for its summer encampment at Mt. Gretna, Pa. General Harries carried in his command fully 1,600 guardsmen, a greater number than has ever participated in any summer encampment of the organization. From sunrise till midday the Pennsylvania Railroad freight yards presented a scene of greatest activity—shifting into place the special trains which were to accommodate the various detachments. There were no untoward incidents to mar the occasion. The troops were carried in four special trains, the first leaving at 7 o'clock a.m., carried the 1st Battery of Field Artillery, with its equipment of guns and horses. Section 2 carried the 2d Regiment, ambulance corps, field equipment and corps of field music. General Harries and his staff occupied the last car. The 1st Regiment and its field music and ambulance corps started at 11:15, and the fourth and last section, with the Separate Battalion, drew out a few minutes later. The District of Columbia forces will return on Aug. 4.

A new company of the National Guard of New York was organized on June 4, 1906; Co. L, 23d Inf.

In the National Guard of the State of Florida, the resignation has been accepted, and he is honorably discharged, of Capt. John H. Layne, C.S. Commissions have been issued the following officers: 1st Infantry: 2d Lieut. James W. Stephens to be captain of Co. H, from June 11; George W. Stone, to be 1st lieutenant of Co. G, from April 30; Sergt. Daniel G. Wheeler to be 2d lieutenant of Co. D, from May 2, vice Metcalf, promoted. The State rifle competition will be held on the rifle range at St. Augustine, Fla., commencing Aug. 16. A team from the Florida State troops will participate in the National Match at Sea Girt, N.J., and as it is desired that the team shall be composed of the best marksmen in the Florida State troops, the



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team will be selected during the State competition at St. Augustine from those who make the highest aggregate scores at all distances. Major Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster, adjutant gen., will be team captain of the Florida team, and Col. Robert P. Carleton, I.S.A.P., will be team coach. An encampment of the brigade of Florida State troops will be held at Tampa, Fla., commencing Aug. 6, and covering eight days. Brig. Gen. John W. Sackett will command the brigade. Evidently there is to be an important G.C.M. in the Florida State troops, for the following colonels are detailed to compose a court: Col. William A. MacWilliams, George E. Porter, Richard M. Cary, William B. Young, Alexander R. Merrill, S. C. Boylston, Jr., John W. Henderson, Tracy L. Acosta, George G. Brooks, T. J. L. Brown, Samuel T. Shaylor, judge advocate.

NEW YORK.

Brig. Gen. James McLeer, commanding 2d Brigade, N.G.N.Y., seems destined to encounter adverse fortune on the field of Bull Run. Going there last week to select a site for a monument for the 14th Regiment of Brooklyn, he was injured when a fractious horse backed the phaeton, in which he and Mrs. McLeer were seated, down a steep embankment. It was at the second Bull Run in August, 1862, that General McLeer lost the left arm and had his left leg badly shattered. In the run-away this old wound was reopened, the right knee was badly wrenched, and the face sustained lacerations, but General McLeer was able, in spite of all, to finish his examination of the field and select the site for the monument, which will be situated on the Warrentown turnpike near Lewis's Lane, across the road from the shaft raised to the Confederate dead. About a quarter of a mile to the southeast will be the statue in memory of the 5th and 10th Regiments, also from Brooklyn. General McLeer and his party were guests at dinner of ex-Sergt. A. H. Compton, of the 8th Virginia, who fought at Bull Run and was taken prisoner at Gettysburg. At this house was formed the Bull Run Park Association, the object of which is to induce Congress to buy the Henry farm on the battlefield for the purposes of a battle park. General McLeer was made president; Colonel Berkeley, of the 8th Virginia, vice-president, and Capt. George C. Rounds, of Manassas, who served in the Civil War in the 1st Connecticut, Heavy Art., secretary. The monuments of the 5th, 10th and 14th Regiments will be dedicated Sept. 29 next, when there will be separate exercises at each shaft, followed by a general reunion of Federals and Confederates in a grove nearby, where dinner will be served by the Daughters of the Confederacy. General McLeer returned much impressed by the many kindnesses shown to him and to Mrs. McLeer, who was badly bruised in the accident, by the former Confederates he met. "The political wounds of the war seem to have healed better than my leg," said the General, ruefully regarding the limb that had been hurt again in the run-away. The general wishes it announced that both the wearers of the Blue and the Gray will be welcome to membership in the Bull Run Park Association.

Col. William A. Stokes, 23d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., has prepared an order announcing to his command that after Dec. 31 next the maximum strength of the companies shall be as follows: Commissioned officers, 3; sergeants, 6; corporals, 8; privates, 68; cooks, 2, and musicians 2, a total of 89. The agreement with the adjutant general of the State at the time sanction was given for the organization of the new companies was that the regiment would accept reduction of the maximum strength, without waiting for the general reduction to be effected in the entire State. Colonel Stokes, following the recent order of the adjutant general, is in line with this agreement. In the search for recruits for the new church company (M) it was thought that the influence of the chaplain of the regiment, the widely known and popular Dr. Lindsay Parker, would result in a flock of young men entering the company, but there has been great disappointment because only a handful so far has been corralled. The chaplain some months ago sent a personal letter to about fifty evangelical ministers of Brooklyn, asking them to use their influence in their parishes for furthering the interests of this Lindsay Parker company, which is virtually under the patronage of the eloquent chaplain. However, some pastors resent the efforts made to get their young men into a military organization, asserting that the development of the warlike spirit among the youth of the land is inimical to the best interests of the nation. Dr. Parker does not take this view of the matter at all, and insists that association with a regiment tends to keep young men out of bad company, teaches them obedience, instills principles of patriotism, and begets a love for the institutions of both State and nation. He has more than once expressed surprise that his brother clergymen should take this attitude toward an institution, which, he thinks, has always made for the betterment of the country and for the progress of the republic.

Under the decision of a committee, consisting of Major Frederick W. Baldwin, Lieut. and Battalion Q.M. Herman A. Metz, Comptroller of New York, and Lieutenant Raymond, of Co. C, the Rockwell prizes for recruiting offered in the 14th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., have been awarded as follows: First prize, gold medal and \$25 in cash, to Pvt. E. Pierson Clair, Co. K, with 27 recruits; second, silver medal and \$15 in cash, to Sergt. J. O. Peterson, Co. D, with 16 recruits; and third, bronze medal and \$10 in cash, to Sergt. Hugh F. McCallen, of Co. F, with 12 recruits. To be available in the score for the prizes the recruits had to be credited with 80 per cent. from the night they were sworn in. Captain Rockwell, who is a commissary of the 14th, will give a dinner to the winners and their company officers in a few days.

The tearing down of the rear wall of the 13th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., indicates the early completion of the 100-foot addition, which is intended to give the armory the largest drill hall in the world, and the largest indoor athletic track in the country. Several officers interested in athletics figure out that they can get a five-lap track out of the new armory floor. In the rear of the addition will be built a two-story structure for the storage of camp equipment, which now has to be kept in the cellar, a bad place for such a purpose. The area of the drill hall will be 200 by 400 feet. All of it will be needed by the huge regiment which has grown so fast in the last four years, and which now numbers nearly 1,200 officers and men. The contractor says he will have the addition finished by Nov. 1, but some officers will be satisfied if it is no longer delayed than Nov. 15, so varied are the delays that occur these days through labor troubles on big building enterprises in the large cities.

The increased allowance of ammunition for target practice

which Adjutant Gen. Nelson H. Henry has obtained for the officers and men is highly appreciated, as it will greatly advance the interests of marksmanship. Heretofore on supplementary practice days it has cost organizations a large sum for ammunition, especially in the higher grades. By the increased allowance, the expense for ammunition will be greatly cut down. General Henry has appreciated the splendid work done in rifle shooting by the National Guard of the State, and as soon as he learned that the State was entitled to an increased appropriation from Congress, he made prompt arrangements to increase the allowance of ammunition by 300,000 rounds. At the rate of 100 rounds per man for the 15,000 troops in the State, it would require 1,500,000 rounds per year which is a larger amount than the State could afford to allow. General Henry has arranged, however, to allow each officer and man 75 rounds of cartridges, and in addition to this, an organization can draw in the future 25 rounds for each of its sharpshooters, 25 rounds for each of its experts, and 25 rounds for each distinguished expert, making 75 additional rounds in all.

One person who is deservedly on the list for the Carnegie medal is Lieutenant O'Leary, of Co. B, 69th Regiment, N.G. N.Y., who gallantly saved a man from drowning at Rockaway Beach a few days ago in a heavy surf. A man who gave his name as Paul Freday had gone out too far and found the undertow too strong for him. He was swept far out in a few moments. The life saver on the beach said he could not save the man except from a boat. Then O'Leary, who is a powerful swimmer and a level headed man, plunged boldly into the surf, reached Freday, who was helpless, and after a battle against the undertow brought the man in safely, in an unconscious condition. He later came too all right, and expressed his gratitude.

Former Electrician Sergt. C. D. Oothoudt, of the Artillery Corps, U.S.A., has joined Co. K, of the 22d N.G.N.Y., who are highly pleased to secure a member who has had such valuable experience.

Co. G, 9th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., will visit Albany and Schenectady over Labor Day. Co. F has also made all arrangements to visit Orange Lake, just back of Newburgh, over Labor Day, and expect to enjoy a good time.

Arrangements are practically completed for the formation of two additional companies in the 12th Regiment, N.G.N.Y. This will make it a 12-company command, instead of ten as at the present.

CALIFORNIA.

Adjutant Gen. J. B. Lauch, of the California National Guard, in a G.O. of June 30, says: "The commander-in-chief desires to emphasize, and again express, his thanks to all officers and men of the National Guard of California, the naval militia of California, and retired officers, concerned, for the efficient and conscientious manner in which they performed the very difficult and delicate duties devolving upon them while on active duty in connection with the disaster that befell the City of San Francisco and other localities in this State in April last. The officers and men of the National Guard of California did their full duty during the time they were in active service, earning by their soldierly conduct the admiration and commendation of thinking civilians and trained officers of the United States Army."

From the report of Major W. R. Parnell, U.S.A., Professor of Military Science and Tactics, St. Matthew's Military School, San Mateo, Cal., the names of the three most distinguished students in military science and tactics graduating from said institution in 1906, are announced, as follows: Cadet Capt. John A. Britton, Cadet 2d Lieut. Everett Cheney, Cadet 2d Lieut. Aylmer Robinson.

In the National Guard of California the death is announced of Major Gen. Richard Henry Warfield, retired, who lost his life in a railroad accident in Mill Valley, on July 16. His demise removes from the military establishment of the State one to whom it was a pleasure to devote time and energy in the interests of the National Guard. On the day preceding his death, General Warfield had been honored with the appointment of Police Commissioner of the City of San Francisco. He served in the U.S. Volunteers, War of the Rebellion, 50th N.Y. Engineer Corps, as 1st Lieutenant.

Co. F, 7th Inf., N.G. Cal., located at Los Angeles, Cal., having been brought to an inefficient and unsatisfactory condition by a prevailing spirit of insubordination, is ordered disbanded to take effect July 31.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The 9th Infantry, M.V.M., settled down to work at Camp Bancroft, South Framingham, Mass., on July 25. The day was delightful and Colonel Donovan embraced every moment of it for the instruction of the regiment. The 2d Battalion remained on the field under command of Major J. J. Sullivan and gave a very interesting demonstration of advance and rear guard movements with Captain Davis, U.S.A., as instructor. In the meantime the 1st Battalion, under Major George F. H. Murray, and the 3d, under Capt. John H. Dunn, were instructed in outpost duty. The 9th Massachusetts had just been relieved from duty at a building disaster in South Framingham, where several lives were lost on July 23, and General Whiting published in orders a communication from the selectmen of the town, expressing the thanks of the citizens for the prompt and efficient service rendered.

The tour of the seven Boston companies of the 9th Infantry, M.V.M., at Camp Bancroft closed on July 28, and Colonel Donovan in a general order commended the regiment for the excellent work done. The regiment was favored with exceptionally fine weather.

At Fort Rodman, Mass., July 25, the gun detachments of the four companies of Major Quimby's battalion of the Corps Coast Artillery, M.V.M., began their artillery drill, utilizing every battery at the post excepting Barton, from which sub-caliber firing began at 10 a.m. The shooting was only fair eleven hits being made out of forty shots, about 27 per cent. The tour of duty of the corps closed on July 28 with the return of the 1st Battalion to the South Armory, in Boston.

The Naval Brigade, M.V.M., completed its annual eight days' tour of duty on July 28, and for the fifth time since the Spanish war the duty was performed on ships of the regular Navy, this year aboard the Maryland and Brooklyn.

NEW ENGLAND RIFLE MEET.

The second annual tournament of the New England Military Rifle Association ended at Wakefield, Mass., on July 27. The Massachusetts team retained the fine bronze Inter-State Trophy, emblematic of the New England championship, which will remain for another year in the office of the adjutant general at Boston. The Massachusetts State team won five out of the six stages of the contest on July 26 and 27, with a grand total of 3,208. Maine stands second with 3,040, Rhode Island third with 2,842, and New Hampshire fourth with 2,667. The contest ended with a skirmish run in which Massachusetts men showed marked superiority, making a total of 777, an average of nearly 66. James Durward, jr., military rifle champion, now of Co. B, 2d Inf., M.V.M., of Springfield, led his team and all competitors with the total of 96, out of a possible 100. For high gun in the whole match Private Dumond, Massachusetts, and Hospital Steward Mackinney, Rhode Island, are tied with 167.

The New England aggregate for the trophy presented by Lieut. Col. Walter L. Sanborn, M.V.M., and representing the highest aggregate in the Essex county, Tanner, Hayden, Hale and McLane matches, was won by Lieut. C. W. Harrison, 2d Conn., total 237; Musician Chesley, Co. B, 2d Inf., M.V.M., was second with 235, and Sergeant Berg, 6th Inf., M.V.M., third with 234. The Hale match for trophy and \$50 was won by Sergeant Jeffers, Co. D, 8th Inf., M.V.M., with a score of 32 out of a possible 35; Private Harrison, 2d Conn., second with 31.

The 6th Infantry, M.V.M., regimental team wrested the Bancroft trophy from its custodians since last year's tournament, the 5th Infantry, by winning the regimental team match on

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July 25 with an aggregate score of 511. The 6th led the group of twelve teams, representing all the New England States with the exception of Vermont, at both 300 and 600 yards. The shooting of the winning team was characterized by steadiness and evenness, six men averaging at both ranges centers or better. Color Sergt. Maurice W. Parker was high gun with an average of 91 out of a possible 100. The trophy, which was presented for competition last year by Major Gen. William A. Bancroft, M.V.M., retired, is of silver resting on an ebony base and shows three krag rifles stacked above an eagle in bronze. The other contestants' aggregates were: 1st Maine, 480; 8th Massachusetts, 479; 5th Massachusetts, 472; C.C.A., M.V.M., 470; 2d Massachusetts, 463; 2d Connecticut, 460; 1st Rhode Island, 451; 1st Corps Cadets, M.V.M., 443; 1st New Hampshire, 437; 2d New Hampshire, 434; 9th Massachusetts, 371.

Next in interest to the regiment team match was the individual squadded match at 500 yards for the trophy and cash prize of \$10 presented by Gov. John McLane, of New Hampshire. Some excellent scores were made. The first prize was won by Sergeant Baptist, 6th Inf., M.V.M., second, by Private Harrison, Co. F, 2d Conn., each man making 49, but by the detailed score the former ranking.

Four regimental teams entered for the Ideal match, open to teams of five men, distance 600 yards, 15 shots for record. The four prizes were won as follows: 6th Infantry, Mass., 279; 1st Maine, 274; 2d Conn., 266; 6th Infantry, Mass., headquarters, 219. Corporal Tubbs, 1st Maine, was high gun with 62 out of a possible 75. At a re-entry match of 1,000 yards, Lieut. A. T. Tornrose, Co. G, 5th Inf., M.V.M., made scores of 29 and 30 out of a possible 35. This was in the Curtin contest.

Col. James G. White, I.G.S.A.P., M.V.M., president of the New England Military Rifle Association, in voicing his appreciation of the hearty response accorded to the invitation of the association which has made possible the week's success, took occasion to say: "One of the most important contributions to the meeting's success has been the presence on the range of officers and men of the 89th Co., Coast Art., U.S.A., from Fort Banks. Capt. Homer B. Grant, the commanding officer, has most generously placed himself at the disposal of the association as range officer. Lieut. Brainerd Taylor, U.S.A., who although on leave from his post at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., volunteered his services, and by special order of the War Department was assigned to duty with his command, has also been most useful. The morale established by the presence of Regular troops has been of great advantage. The men of this command are an exceptionally intelligent class of men, and have performed their duties as scorers and markers with signal ability."

Colonel White also wished to express his deep obligation to Major John Bigelow, jr., U.S.A., retired, executive officer of the tournament, Lieut. Col. Thomas Talbot, 1st C.C., chief range officer, and his assistants, to Capt. A. G. Reynolds, M.V.M., statistical officer, Lieut. Harry D. Corrieras, assistant statistical officer, Lieut. William S. Simons, 1st C.C., post adjutant, Lieut. Col. George H. Doty, general staff, M.V.M., post quartermaster, Major Gen. Otis H. Marion, M.V.M., retired, post surgeon, and Capt. John M. Portal, C.C.A., M.V.M., secretary of the association, for their loyal support and indefatigable labors to promote the success of the meeting.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

M. L. F. asks how long the 28th Infantry has been in the United States, and when it will return to the Philippines. Answer: Since Jan. 14, 1904; it is impossible to say when the 28th will return to the Philippines.

P. W. asks: (1) What has become of Sergt. Harry C. Spears, Hospital Corps, who was returned to the United States from the Philippines about May, 1902? (2) What service stripes am I entitled to wear? Enlisted July 10, 1898, in 203d N.Y. Vol. Inf.; transferred to Hospital Corps and was discharged July 9, 1900, in Philippine Islands. Have served continuously since that time in Hospital Corps. Last discharged July 9, 1906, re-enlisted the day following. Answer: (1) Harry C. Spears deserted June 29, 1902, at time he was under orders to report to Alcatraz Island, Cal. His whereabouts are not known to the War Department. (2) You are entitled to one war stripe for your Infantry service and two peace stripes for your Hospital Corps service.

R. M. P. asks when the 13th Cavalry was last in the Philippines and when it is likely to again be sent there. Answer: The regiment returned to the United States from the Philippines May 18, 1905. It cannot be said when it will be sent to the islands.

T. J. M. says: "In your issue of July 14, Page 1276, you mention Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, adjutant, 30th Inf., as winner of \$50 prize on short paper, essay on the torpedo for coast defense, etc. Please inform me how I may procure copy in some form of same." Answer: Write to the Secretary of the Military Service Institution, Brig. Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, U.S.A., Governors Island, New York.

A READER asks: "What is required for a lady to become an Army nurse, and to whom should she apply?" Answer: She must be a graduate nurse. For full information write to the Surgeon General of the Army, War Department, Washington, D.C.

G. L. G. asks: "How many vacancies are available for appointment from civil life to the grade of 2d lieutenant, this year?" Answer: Seventeen; but this does not include the graduates of the six leading military colleges of last year, and the six of this year. See G.O. of July 19 in our issue of July 21, 1906.

W. T. asks if it is possible for an enlisted man to receive his discharge by favor, after having taken the examination for a commission and failed? Answer: The fact that he has taken

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beer is made from Pabst exclusive eight-day malt and choicest hops with purest water. The barley from which the Pabst exclusive eight-day malt is made is a special carefully selected barley and developed in the natural way: in eight days it produces a malt rich in the food value of the grain. One eminent scientist says: "Pabst retains all the nourishment of the grain by his exclusive eight-day process of making malt and therefore Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer is the richest as well as the cleanest and most healthful beer in the world."

the examination for a commission has no bearing on his enlistment. He could purchase his discharge.

AMBITIOUS asks: "(1) What qualifications are required to become master electrician sergeant? (2) If I was in the Artillery and convinced my captain that I was desirous and ambitious to improve myself by hard study, would he give me an opportunity to take a course of study at the electricians' school at Fort Monroe, Va.? (3) What books are needed for study and where may they be obtained? (4) With whom may I correspond to secure the fullest information about an opportunity to try for master electrician? (5) Can I enlist in San Francisco, Cal., or if not, in what city of the West, for any Coast Artillery post on the Atlantic seaboard?" Answer: 1, 2, 3, 4, the information desired is contained in Cir. No. 5, Jan. 22, 1904, of the War Department, which you should be able to obtain by writing to the Military Secretary's Office. (5) You cannot be enlisted on the Pacific Coast for Artillery stationed on the Atlantic. You will have to go as far East as Chicago, Ill.

FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

Chefoo, China, July 2, 1906.

The Ohio has at last finished her record target practice, having been delayed by the non-arrival of suitable blind shell from the States for the 12-inch turret guns. While no ship records were broken, the after turret, in charge of Lieut. N. L. Jones, did some fine shooting, and everyone is confident that the battleship trophy will come back to the Asiatic Station, where it was won last year by the Oregon. The only doubt is caused by not knowing how the torpedo practice will be regarded, but it does not seem possible that the ship will have twelve misses counted against her. In the after turret Lieutenant Jones fired eight shots and made eight full hits in one run, but unfortunately his score, which was the best, is not counted in reckoning for the trophy.

The other ships, now at Chefoo, will have their record practice for 1905-06, off Chefoo, followed by the preliminary practice for '06-07. This includes the Wisconsin, Galveston, Chattanooga, Concord, Elcano, now here, and the Raleigh, Queros, Villalobos, Bainbridge, Barry and Cincinnati, which are to come as soon as possible, those in the Yang Tse having to be relieved by others when they have finished.

The Raleigh is now in Yokohama getting new sights installed, and her crew are very confident that they will win the cruiser trophy next year from the Baltimore, which will undoubtedly be the winner this year. The Baltimore is now at Melbourne, Australia, but is to return to Manila by September 1 to hold her preliminary practice at the range in Manila Bay, where the other vessels of the fleet will also hold their practice, as the reports have to reach the Department by Nov. 1.

Since the Ohio finished all of her record practice, except the turret guns, last February, she has done considerable cruising together with some of the other vessels of the fleet. She followed the Wisconsin by a few days to Hong Kong for docking the 1st of March, and then returned to Manila, coaled and went to Olongapo for small arms practice.

On March 25, accompanied by the Wisconsin and Concord, the Ohio sailed for Shanghai. Twice, on account of heavy weather, the Concord was signaled to, to make the best of her way to Shanghai, but she kept on with the two battleships at eleven knots for the entire trip. She was to have relieved the Raleigh and Cincinnati at Shanghai, but as their repairs were not yet completed, she remained for the cruise to Japan. The three vessels left for Kobe on April 9, arriving there on April 12, and leaving for Yokohama on the 16th, and reaching the latter port the next day. After a little over two weeks there the Concord was sent to Chefoo as the Department desired to have a vessel at that port, although everything was quiet when the Concord arrived.

On May 13, the Raleigh arrived from Shanghai, and the Chattanooga and Galveston from Cavite, having stopped there only a week after their long trip out through the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal. On June 2, the fleet, consisting of the Ohio, Wisconsin, Galveston, Chattanooga, and Raleigh, left the Wisconsin for a trip up the Yang Tse river, and the others for Kobe, whence, after a stop of a week, the Raleigh returned to Yokohama, and the three remaining ships left for Nagasaki via the Inland Sea of Japan, only the Ohio taking a pilot. Eight rainy days were spent at Nagasaki waiting for stores shipped up from Cavite by an Army transport, after which the ships left for Chefoo.

On route there, the full-power steaming trial was held in which the Chattanooga seemed to have the better of the Galveston, and the Ohio, as was natural, walked away from both of them for a while. Her trial lasted for six hours, so that later on, the Chattanooga, which had a twelve-hour trial, passed the flagship, and then waited for her and followed her into Chefoo through a fog.

The Concord had been busy laying out a target range, but it was not completed until June 27, when the Ohio, having received her ammunition the day before, began her turret practice. The Elcano arrived on the 28th, from Shanghai, followed by the Wisconsin the night of the 30th. The Queros and Villalobos, having been relieved in the Yang-Tse by the destroyers Bainbridge and Barry, are expected daily. The Wisconsin had proceeded up the Yang-Tse as far as Kiu Kiang, only 140 miles from Hankow, which is 600 miles from the mouth of the river. Lack of time, only, prevented her from making the entire trip to Hankow, as the river at Kiu Kiang was 30 to 40 feet above the normal, and probably higher than that at Hankow.

At the various ports visited there were several official functions. While at Hong Kong the Admiral and staff visited Canton to inspect the vessels there, and were received by the viceroy, who gave a luncheon at his palace to the Admiral, the Consul, and the Admiral's staff also being invited. From the accounts in the Hong Kong papers the visit had a good effect, and Admiral Train made a very favorable impression on His Excellency, the Viceroy.

At Yokohama all the officers of the fleet were invited to the

Mikado's Cherry Blossom Festival, and as many as could go attended. Not only are the Cherry Blossoms (they should be spelled with a capital "B" in Japan), beautiful, but the gathering of the officers of the Navy and Army, who have become world-renowned, is a thing never to be forgotten. They seemed to be all there, and were the more conspicuous by reason of their being in field uniform instead of full dress. The Admiral and his staff and the captains of the ships were presented to the Emperor and Empress. Later on the Emperor held a review of some thirty thousand of his troops which had returned from the war, and this review was seen by some of the men of the fleet as well as by the officers. Their battle flags were conspicuous by the absence of the flag, in most cases nothing but the fringe remained. The troops were infantry, cavalry and artillery. A luncheon at the Naval Club was given in honor of the French Vice Admiral Richard, to which our officers were invited. Over one hundred and twenty-five sat down. This was given by the Minister of Marine, who also gave a private Japanese dinner to Admiral Train and other officers.

Quite a number of the officers and crew took advantage of the stay in Yokohama to visit Nikko, Miyashita, and other interesting places.

At Kobe a beautiful silver cup was presented to the Admiral for the fleet to be the football trophy cup of the Asiatic Fleet, and to be played for annually. Mr. Matsukata, president of the Kawasaki Dock Company, was the giver of the cup, and has always taken a warm interest in our athletics, and is himself a graduate of Yale. The cup stands about three feet high and is a work of Japanese art. A smaller cup was delivered for transfer to the Oregon, she having won a football game at Kobe from one of the other ships two years ago, and none of our ships had been there since.

CAMP STOTENBURG, P.I.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., June 21, 1906.

Camp Stotsenburg is now the largest post in the Army. Stationed here are the 1st Infantry, the 2d Infantry, the 3d Cavalry, the 8th and 13th Batteries of Field Artillery.

The first brigade review of the entire post was held on Saturday, June 14. The officers assembled and Gen. Jesse M. Lee instructed them in regard to the strict quarantine laws against cholera. We are shocked by the news of cholera in the garrison, one soldier having died this morning from it, and one or two suspected cases. The small barrios will cause much trouble, but a strict quarantine will be enforced. The review was a most thrilling sight. All did well, and General Lee must have felt proud of his command, even if he does want to go to the southern islands and command others.

The 1st Infantry has all arrived and is now quartered in the new Nipa barracks, which were furnished only a few days since. The officers and ladies of the 2d Infantry and 3d Cavalry welcomed the arrival of the 1st Infantry with a large ball.

The new Infantry quarters being built by Capt. A. E. Williams, 2d Inf., brigade quartermaster, are rapidly nearing completion. Captain Williams offered to build these quarters for the Government, as the bids advertised were too high for the amount of money allowed. Only \$10,000 for forty houses. It was rumored that they could not be built for that amount, but so far Captain Williams has proven himself competent to do what he undertakes and will build within this limit. He hopes to have them all completed by July 1. Contractors wouldn't have finished until Sept. 1 or later.

The rains are beginning now, and the quartermaster is kept busy having the leaks in our quarters patched. The War Department seemed loath to fix up quarters in the islands. Conditions are such that the ladies have suggested using thin blankets to cover the leaks and, if necessary, use heavy walking skirts on roofs to keep out the rain. We are still using glasses to find out where the appropriation for this department has been spent, and trust General Weston can shower some charity upon us when the next appropriation arrives.

Mrs. Charles Hedekin entertained the Cavalry Whist Club on Tuesday. Mrs. Kearsley Stirling won the prize.

There is a great deal of rivalry here among the ball teams composed of officers of the different organizations stationed here. Last Sunday the Cavalry played the Infantry, with a score of 9 to 4, in favor of the latter.

Major P. E. Tripple, 3d Cav., with his wife and daughter, reported for duty this week, and have taken quarters in the Cavalry cantonment.

Miss Mansfield, sister of Col. Francis W. Mansfield, 2d Inf., arrived on the Sherman and is visiting her brother. Mrs. Hayden, wife of Lieut. Ralph N. Hayden, 3d Cav., returned to this post on Monday after a six weeks' visit in Japan. Miss Henriette came up from Camp McKinley and spent several days with Lieut. and Mrs. Willis G. Peace, A.C.

You have heard fish and snake stories—just compare them with one of Captain Upton's of the 1st. He wore a cap to reveal a short time since and found a snake coiled therein on removing his head gear after his return.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., July 30, 1906.

A large party, which enjoyed a day's outing, last week, at Mallett's Bay, included Capt. and Mrs. Kenzie W. Walker, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. Brander, Mrs. Eichelberger, Miss Brander, Lieutenant Martin, Miss Loughborough, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Taliaferro, and a wagonette full of children. Lieut. Scott Baker, A.C., who has been away on a detail for several months, arrived in the post on Monday last. An automobile touring party, consisting of Miss Sargent, of Plymouth, N.H., Miss Redway, of Boston, and Lieutenant Rittler, of Vienna, Austria, chaperoned by Miss Dolan, of New York, visited Lieutenant Russell in the post last Monday. On Tuesday morning Troop G gave them an exhibition saddle and bareback drill and afterwards the whole party was shown over the post and through the barracks. Lieutenant Rittler, being a cavalry officer, was specially interested in the riding and complimented the troop enthusiastically. The party left at noon for Montpelier.

The friends of Mrs. Milton G. Holliday regret to hear that she is quite ill at Fort Porter, N.Y., and Lieutenant Holliday was telegraphed for and secured seven days' leave from the camp at Mount Gretna, in order to be with her. Lieut. Joseph I. McMullen, who has been quite ill, is convalescing and is once more able to be out, as is also Mrs. William M. Wallace.

Lieut. Clifford R. Norton, and Corporal Hefflinger, Troop I, 15th Cav., both succeeded in getting on the team at Fort Keogh, Mont. Lieutenant Norton winning ninth place and Corporal Hefflinger, tenth. Lieutenants Bowman and Martin left Thursday for Fort Niagara and Lieutenant Russell on Friday. Capt. Grayson V. Heidt, recently promoted into the 15th Cavalry, has applied for transfer with Capt. Parker W. West, 11th Cav., in order to remain with his old regiment at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Miss Isabelle Hardie returned on Tuesday from a visit to New York city. Miss Ruggles left on Friday for Boston. Mrs. Francis Ruggles is now entertaining her husband's mother from Washington, D.C. Mrs. Percy L. Jones, who has been a guest of Mrs. Chandler Robbins, left for Washington via the Lakes on Tuesday. She is en route to join her husband, Dr. Jones, at Mt. Gretna.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. M. M. McNamee entertained the ladies of the garrison with progressive euchre. Mrs. Ridley won the first prize, a set of hammered brass finger bowls, and Mrs. Leon Partridge the second, a lace set of lace cuffs and collar. The consolation prize, an embroidered handkerchief, was won by Mrs. LeMay. Those present were Mesdames Briand, McCloskey, Mowry, Ridley, Foster, Pickel, Bowman, Partridge, Barnhardt, Walker, Whitman, Scott, Wallace, Drake, Brander, Eichelberger, Smith, Reilly, Robbins, McMullen, LeMay, Macy and Misses Hardie, Gayle and McGinnis.

Miss Edna McGinnis, of St. Louis, Mo., the house guest of Mrs. M. M. McNamee, has announced her engagement to Lieut. David McC. McKell, Art. Corps. The wedding is to take place in October.

Mrs. Ridley and her son, Lieutenant Van Leer, entertained

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the Misses Foster, of Burlington, at dinner on Thursday. Mrs. Warren W. Whittside has returned to the post with her young son. Mrs. McClure has also returned from the Mary Fletcher Hospital to the home of her daughter, Mrs. Leon R. Partridge. Mrs. McClure and Mrs. Partridge leave for Chicago and Denver early in August. Mrs. Allen, the guest of Mrs. Bowman, left for New York last week. Lieut. Francis A. Ruggles has joined his troop at Mount Gretna. Mrs. Clark, Miss Loughborough, Mrs. Taliaferro and Miss Brander spent several days last week in Montreal and Quebec. Dr. Fred Macy, contract surgeon on duty here, left Sunday night for Madison Barracks, N.Y., where he is to take the examination for surgeon in the Regular Medical Corps. Mr. M. L. Thomas, of Boston, and Mrs. Martin Sackman, of Denver, visited in the garrison on Friday and Saturday. On Friday there was a dinner party on the veranda at Crescent Beach, Burlington, consisting of Lieut. and Mrs. A. N. Pickel, Capt. and Mrs. Kenzie W. Walker, Miss McGinnis, Mrs. M. M. McNamee, Lieut. Victor Foster, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Sackman.

There was an interesting baseball game played at Athletic Park, Burlington, last week between Burlington team and Montpelier-Belle, which resulted in a victory for Burlington. Quite a number of enthusiasts from the post were present.

Secretary and Mrs. Cortelyou and two children spent a day or two in Burlington last week, making the trip from there to Ausable Chasm, N.Y., on the steamer. Mr. Charles Hine, of Virginia, was a visitor in the post on Sunday.

FORT ASSINIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., July 27, 1906.

The dance given to the 7th Infantry by the 2d Cavalry was one of the prettiest of the season. It was given just as the Infantry was leaving on its march to Helena en route to American Lake for the summer camp. The hop room was effectively decorated with the regimental colors, the guidons, cross sabers, garlands of golden sunflowers and lights softly shaded with yellow. From an arch at one end of the room was suspended a "seven" for the Infantry made of blue flowers, and a "two" for the Cavalry of yellow ones. Under an immense parasol of white, covered with wreaths of blue morning glories, the punch table was placed. In the dining room, the floral decorations and candle shades were in the Cavalry color. Ices and coffee were served. Col. and Mrs. F. K. Ward and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. L. P. Hunt received the guests. After the dancing toasts to the 7th and to the 2d were exchanged and the bachelors of each organization sang their regimental songs.

The 7th Infantry left the garrison July 20 for American Lake. They formed on the parade at six a.m., marching out to music furnished by the 2d Cavalry band. The battalion is commanded by Major James A. Goodin, with Lieut. R. G. Peck as adjutant and Lieut. J. F. Franklin, Q.M. and commissary. Five days later the 2d Cavalry formed on the parade at seven a.m., Col. F. K. Ward commanding, Capt. F. S. Foltz adjutant and Lieut. H. W. Parker, Q.M. and commissary. The 1st Squadron and band formed the command. The Infantry and Cavalry following the same line of march, made the following stops: Box Elder, Old Soldiers' Camp, Fort Benton, Nelson's Ranch, Great Falls, Cascade, Mission, Dearburn, Mitchell, Silver and Helena. The Cavalry will overtake the Infantry three days out of Helena, and from there they make the march together, arriving at Helena Aug. 4, from which place they go by rail to the summer camp at American Lake.

Capt. C. J. Stevens, 2d Cav., is left in command of the post; Lieut. Albert Gilmore, 7th Inf., adjutant; Capt. J. J. Boniface, 2d Cav., Q.M., Capt. L. S. Roudiez, constructing Q.M., and Chaplain David L. Fleming are the only other officers left behind, while fifteen per cent. of the enlisted men remain. The Infantry and Cavalry forces are each consolidated into a general mess. Although most of the ladies will remain, the post has a somewhat deserted appearance.

Lieut. R. G. Peck, 7th Inf., joined here just in time for the march after a leave spent at Highland Park, Ill. Capt. J. C. Raymond and Lieut. R. L. Collins, both 2d Cav., have been appointed to the school at Leavenworth. Capt. and Mrs. Raymond and little daughter leave this week for Leavenworth and Lieut. and Mrs. Collins will leave soon.

Lieut. and Mrs. Pope had as dinner guests recently Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Bowden, Lieutenant McClure and Miss Pope, Miss Caroline Keifer left the post Friday after a visit to Mrs. Foltz. She goes from here to Walla Walla, Wash. Capt. and Mrs. Foltz entertained at dinner in her honor Capt. and Mrs. Steer and Lieutenant Love. Mrs. Parkman has had as her guests Mesdames Brown, of Fort Benton.

On Thursday night the bachelors of the post gave a much enjoyed beefsteak supper at Lieutenant Parker's quarters. It was a special occasion, being the farewell meeting of the bachelors before the departure of the Infantry for American Lake. Col. and Mrs. Ward gave a very delightful dinner on Saturday night. Seated at the table were Col. and Mrs. Ward, Capt. and Mrs. Foltz, Misses Pope and Ward, Captain Roudiez and Mrs. George Ward. A merry party of picnickers went out on Friday evening composed of Mrs. Parkman and her guests, Mesdames Brown, Capt. E. P. Orton and Lieutenants Parker and Pike. Lieutenant Parker gave a tea on Monday afternoon at his quarters. The guests were Mrs. Coffey, Misses Coffey and Missaps and Lieutenant Love.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Bowden, after a visit to Col. and Mrs. Ward, left July 21 for their home at Everett, Washington. Mrs. Parkman is visiting friends at Fort Benton, Mont. Contract Surgeon Raggles will arrive from Fort Keogh Thursday to remain in the post till the return of Dr. Steer, who accompanied the Cavalry to Helena on the march. Capt. E. P. Orton, 2d Cav., left July 21 for Portland. He has been detailed as paymaster and will be greatly missed in the 2d. Mrs. Foltz leaves soon for American Lake to join Capt. Foltz during the maneuvers. Captain Stevens, paymaster, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Foltz on his recent visit to the post. Mrs. Boniface will entertain the Ladies' Card Club Thursday morning.

Capt. A. A. Starbird reached the post Saturday night from Fort Slocum, New York, with thirty-three recruits for the Cavalry, the recruits arriving just in time to join the Cavalry on the march. Captain Starbird left here Monday. George Ward and Claude Hunt are making the march with the troops. Miss Leslie Abbott leaves soon for Columbia Falls after a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Hunt. Mrs. Hunt and daughter, Miss Nell, will

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go to American Lake for the remainder of the summer. Capt. and Mrs. Stevens entertained at dinner Wednesday night, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. Raymond and Lieut. and Mrs. Collins.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., July 27, 1906.

Miss Lowe, who has been visiting her brother, Lieut. T. H. Lowe, has returned to her home in Missouri. Capt. A. W. Bjornstad spent a few days at Lake City during the week. Lieutenant Lowe will spend his two months' leave at his home, regaining his health. Lieut. A. M. Hall entertained a number of guests at dinner at the Country Club on Wednesday. Major Thomas Ridgway and family will leave shortly for Fort Caswell, the Major's new station. Their departure will be much regretted, as Major and Mrs. Ridgway have been stationed at Fort Snelling for some years, and have always been very popular. Miss Weeks, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Herron, of the Cavalry, has returned to her home in Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. Bjornstad entertained Miss Lowe, Mrs. Pearce, Lieutenants Hall and Lowe at dinner Saturday evening. Captain Ferguson and Miss Molly McCormack were guests of Mrs. Herron on Monday. The wedding of Captain Ferguson and Miss McCormack will occur in St. Paul in September. Miss Byrd, of Cincinnati, is the guest of Mrs. Herron. Miss Bonnycastle Harrison and Miss Annabel Hughes left on Sunday for Miss Hughes's home in Louisville, Ky. The ladies of the post are enjoying the privileges of the club during the absence of the officers. Mrs. Howard, of Duluth, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. McArthur, of the Infantry garrison.

Mrs. Garrity, of the Cavalry garrison, entertained very delightfully at bridge on Wednesday afternoon in honor of her mother, Mrs. Walker, of Boston. About forty ladies were present, and very high scores were made by the players. The winners were Mrs. King, who carried off the first prize, a silver mounted jelly holder; Mrs. Moreno, who won the second, a Canton, China, mayonaisse bowl; and Mrs. O'Connell, who was consoled by a handsome little water color.

A number of reported attempts at burglary on the post have all, with but one exception, been without foundation. Miss Hal Black, of St. Paul, was the guest of Miss Harrison during the week. Mrs. Straub, of the Artillery post, expects to leave during the week to spend the summer at Fort Riley, Kas. Capt. D. F. Duval, Med. Dept., is expected to arrive the coming week. Mrs. L. D. Gasser and her sister Miss Ingrue have left for Ohio. Mrs. Bonnycastle, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Cooper, left on Monday for her home in Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Mortimer has left with her daughter, Miss Warren, for Fort Riley, where Lieutenant Mortimer is stationed with the camp of instruction during the summer.

Miss Ethel Allen and Miss Adelaide Warren were contestants in the tennis tournament at the Country Club. Being unevenly matched both the young ladies were beaten. Mrs. Allen and Miss Allen assisted Mrs. William Dawson and Mrs. Herbert Davis at a reception and tea given after the tournament. Capt. and Mrs. Campbell have arrived and taken quarters No. 18. Captain Campbell has been assigned to Co. I. Mrs. Straub entertained very charmingly Thursday evening in honor of Mrs. Howard, who is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. McArthur. Mrs. Mortimer proved her skill at five-hundred, winning the first prize. Mrs. Shelton winning the second, and Mrs. Herron the third. Col. and Mrs. Robinson and Mr. Robinson, of Chicago, were guests of Mrs. Robinson, of the Infantry post, for a few days. Mrs. Gardner entertained at bridge on Friday afternoon. After a very pleasant and interesting afternoon Mrs. Herron won first prize, Mrs. Margetts second, and Mrs. Bullard third. Mrs. King delightfully entertained six tables of bridge on Saturday afternoon. The contest was won by Mrs. O'Connell, first prize being a half dozen Japanese plates; Mrs. Bullard, who was a close second, received a bracelet of jade mounted in silver, and Mrs. Johnson, whose score was third, received a pretty water color. Captain Bjornstad and Lieutenant Cooper left on Wednesday for the competition at Chicago. After the competition they will join their regiment at Fort Benjamin Harrison. Mrs. Bjornstad has left for her home in California.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., July 30, 1906.

This post is passing through a deluge period—the flood gates have been opened and a perfect downpour of rain and hail has prevailed, off and on, for a week. The Highlands are in a vernal beauty and the entire landscape lovely beyond description.

Miss Gladys Ross, sister of Lieut. S. S. Ross, A.C., entertained most delightfully at her home on Fort Thomas avenue, Monday night, a party of young society folk from a distance. The spacious rooms and hall of the old mansion, "Lockwood Lodge," and the extensive porches and grounds fairly rang with merriment of the young people. A delightful old time Kentucky supper was served at 8 o'clock, when, instead of cards and dancing, games of various kinds were engaged in with a zest such as prevailed a generation ago in the Old South. Among the guests from a distance were Miss Alice Zanone from Louisville, Ky.; Miss Louise Dodd, of Covington; Miss Stout, of Cincinnati; Miss L'Hommiedieu, of Covington; niece of the late General Ruggles; Mr. Pendleton, of Riverside, Cincinnati; Dr. L. L. Ross, Dr. Bruce Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Bond. Every arm of the Service was represented by relatives. The historic old house gets its name from Captain Lockwood, a relative and a gallant officer of the Revolution, and is now owned and occupied by Mrs. L. L. Ross, a granddaughter of the distinguished soldier and theorist, Capt. John Cleves Symmes, who was also a soldier in the War of 1812. These two distinguished captains have many descendants in the different arms of the Service.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Russki Invalid lately contained some interesting details on the subject of the employment of telephones during the late war in Manchuria. Three thousand sets of telephonic apparatus were sent out to the army; of these 1,700 were very heavy, weighing nearly twenty pounds each set, and were only used well in rear of the army where installations of a semi-permanent character could be used; 400 were of a very much lighter type, weighing under four pounds, and were used regimentally and for communication between units and the headquarters of divisions; 900 were not of any special utility, but as they had been sent out they were largely used on the outpost line. It was necessary greatly to centralize the service so as to reduce the number of apparatus required. It was found that with the largest size one call-station could feed twenty lines, while the smaller could only manage six. The cable at first used was very heavy—nearly fourteen kilogrammes to the kilometer—and by degrees it was replaced by one which was of less than half the weight and which was found to be quite sufficiently durable. It is stated that for every unit equipped with telephones three sets of apparatus are required with a staff of not less than twenty-five men—telephone clerks, mechanics and linesmen. Each staff office should have two instruments, and there should be eight kilometers of cable to each regiment or group of batteries with seven instruments. The equipment for a regiment should be carried on two pack animals.

The number of battleships and of cruisers respectively, of over 5,000 tons, under construction for the British navy in the public dockyards and private yards respectively on April 1 in the years mentioned were as follows, according to an Admiralty report:

Year.	Battleships.		Cruisers.	
	Dockyards.	Contract.	Dockyards.	Contract.
1900	8	7	4	12
1901	10	6	8	15
1902	7	5	9	13
1903	6	6	8	14
1904	7	5	7	8
1905	4	4	7	9
1906	4	2	4	7

The Cross of the Legion of Honor was conferred upon Major Dreyfus July 21 in the cavalry square of the Ecole Militaire. The ceremony was held there at Major Dreyfus's request, to avoid painful memories that might have been aroused by its being performed in the infantry square, where his degradation took place.

The report that General Stoessel, of the Russian army, has been condemned to death by a court-martial for his surrender of Port Arthur, is received in Japanese military circles with the deepest regret. When it was announced several months ago that General Stoessel would be tried General Nogi, to whom he surrendered, was quoted as saying that the Russian commander had done his full duty and should be held blameless. The news of Stoessel's condemnation has elicited many expressions of sympathy from Japanese officers, concerning which the Tokio correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph writes: "The report that General Stoessel has been sentenced to death has shocked the public sentiment of Japan. Military opinion, from the highest to the lowest, conscientiously believes the verdict wrong. Facts ascertained by the besieging army at Port Arthur would not only have acquitted the general, but have gained him the gratitude of his country."

Sir Ian Hamilton is making arrangements for the cavalry maneuvers which it is proposed to hold on Salisbury Plain at the end of August and beginning of September.

The committee appointed to report upon a new organization for the Russian navy has completed its task. The Tsar is to be the head of the navy, his authority being exercised through two officers, the Minister of Marine and the Chief of the Naval Staff. In the case of important decisions the decrees will require the signature of the Tsar, and will be published in his name. Under the Minister of Marine is the responsibility for administration, and it will be his duty to maintain the material of the fleet in a state of complete efficiency. The chief of staff, who will be responsible directly to the Tsar, will deal with all matters relative to the personnel, and will be responsible for all intelligence duties, and for plans and preparation for war. The two naval stations will be maintained, Libau becoming the base of the Baltic fleet, while the Black Sea will have its base at Sebastopol. The principal function of the admirals at the ports will be the training and preparation of their squadrons. The naval forces are to be maintained in commission throughout the year, except that in the very cold weather officers and men will be sent to the barracks, only a nucleus crew being kept on board. This, however, will happen but rarely.

In the course of the naval maneuvers at L'Orient, Department of Morbihan, France, July 21, the gunboat Lance, steaming at fourteen knots in a thick fog, ran on a ridge of rocks near there. The efforts made to refloat her have proved unsuccessful. Two torpedoboats which were accompanying the Lance also ran on the same ridge, but were refloated at high water.

A squadron of the Swedish navy is engaged in maneuvers and fleet exercises under the orders of Rear Admiral Dyrssen, who has been appointed Minister of Marine in the new cabinet. The naval recruits embodied at the end of April have received training in the squadron, and maneuvers and exercises go on until the autumn. The operations are planned upon a large scale, and may be taken to represent the results of the great efforts made for the naval expansion of Sweden.

London despatches state that the first official announcement concerning the great battleship Dreadnought is contained in a "white book" on naval construction, which was issued on the night of July 23. According to this document, the Dreadnought, in addition to ten 12-inch guns, will have twenty-seven 12-pound, quickfiring anti-torpedoboot guns, and five submerged torpedo tubes. In the arrangement of armament, six of the big guns are mounted in pairs in the center line of the ship, and the remaining four are mounted in pairs as broadsides. Thus, eight 12-inch guns can be fired on either broadside, and four, and possibly six, 12-inch guns can be fired simultaneously ahead or astern. In view of the modern potentialities of torpedoboats and considering especially the chances of a torpedo attack, the anti-torpedoboot guns are widely separated so that the whole of them cannot be disabled by one heavy shell. After thorough consideration from every point of view, the "white book" says experts had no difficulty in arriving at a decision to adopt turbines, which are considered more advantageous for seagoing speed. The speed is designed to be twenty-one

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knots. The bunker capacity is 2,700 tons, with which the Dreadnought can steam 5,800 sea miles at economical speed and 3,500 miles at eighteen and one-half knots. The estimated cost of the Dreadnought, including guns, is \$8,987,485.

French ships of war which have heretofore avoided Gibraltar as a coaling place, are now giving evidence of their change of feeling toward "perfidious Albion" by coaling alongside British warships at Gibraltar, at least the Jeanne d'Arc was recently observed in this position.

A British naval lieutenant was "dressing" his company, and a seaman not only disregarded the word of command, but indulged in contemptuous laughter. The lieutenant, losing his temper, endeavored to haul the man out of the ranks. Some sort of struggle ensued, and the man alleged that the lieutenant struck him with an open hand. In effect this was not denied, the officer before the court-martial pleaded gross provocation and irritation, due to a recent illness. He was sentenced to be reprimanded.

The British Board of Education have expressed their willingness to recognize rifle shooting as a legitimate branch of instruction for boys; and the Army Council have notified to the Duke of Norfolk (chairman of the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs) that they are prepared to officially recognize the society, and to agree to it being given equal powers and similar privileges as those at present enjoyed by the National Rifle Association. This carries with it exemption from gun licenses in respect of rifles used for miniature rifle shooting.

According to the Vancouver World, part of the scheme of defense elaborated by the Imperial government when Esquimalt was a fortress and a naval station, was a system of submarine mines arranged by expert submarine mining engineers, to guard the entrance to Esquimalt harbor, and now that the Canadian government has taken over Esquimalt, these have been removed and the cables and other material stored in the naval stores. This action has been carried out upon instructions from Ottawa, on the grounds that their maintenance is too expensive. Many months ago the work of completing the fortress on Signal Hill was stopped for the same reason, and the elaborate scheme of defense arranged by the Imperial government at Esquimalt is to be maintained in as far as necessity absolutely demands. In other words, the fortress will be in the hands of caretakers.

In his recent book on Japan, Lieut. Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton expressed his view that neither the Russian nor Japanese cavalry did anything, but that if they had been trained to act as good solid infantry they might, when dismounted, have done good work on either the Russian or Japanese side. The Japanese themselves readily acknowledge that for want of a sufficient force of cavalry they were unable to convert their victories into real defeats for the enemy, and that cavalry at Liao-Yang would have made their victory a disaster for Russia.

A naval volunteer taking part in the recent British maneuvers was so disconcerted by his inability to find a bath on board ship that he broke out and took his bath alongside. British naval officers still have to tub in their cabins or depend upon the sponge bath. For the cleansing of the ship's company each mess is provided with one or two tubs of fresh water, and as many as fifteen men may have to perform their ablutions in a single tub of water.

A correspondent of the London Times, who was in the cruiser Drake during the maneuvers, mentions that the flag captain assembled the ship's company and explained to a very attentive audience the general plans for the destruction of Red commerce framed by Sir William May. "I have never known this done before," he writes. "There are all sorts of estimates of the hypothetical damage done to commerce by the invading Blue fleet. One of the Times correspondents has very roughly estimated the proportion of damage at 2 per cent. of the whole, while on the other hand we find Mr. F. T. Jane asserting that about 30 per cent. of all shipping on the routes were destroyed during the first three days. On June 26 the Second Cruiser Squadron is reported to have captured in all eighteen merchant ships, some of large tonnage, which would have involved a loss of, perhaps, half a million of money to the Reds. "Fortune," writes the Times correspondent in the Drake, "has certainly not favored the Blue side, yet it is already shown"—this was on June 26—"that an inferior naval force can do an appreciable amount of harm to an enemy's commerce before it is finally discomfited, as it is certain to be in the end."

The Budapest Pesti-Hirlap of July 28 publishes a report that, while engaged in maneuvers near Lissa Island, in the Adriatic, the Austrian battleship Hapsburg fired by mistake at the battleship Erzherzog Karl, badly damaging the vessel and injuring several sailors. A 7-centimeter shell was used.

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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Note: In the table as given below the small letter or letters in brackets following an organization refer to the footnotes, which show its temporary station during the summer maneuvers, with the exception of the 15 per cent. of each command left at the permanent station for garrison duty.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. William P. Duval, U.S.A.
2. Northern Division—Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Louis, Mo. Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. John W. Bubb, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn.
3. Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. W. S. McCaskey, U.S.A. Hqrs., in temporary command. Hqrs., Oklahoma City, O.T. Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Tex. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.
4. Pacific Division—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A. Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Columbia—Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Col. C. H. Noble, 10th Inf., in temporary command.
5. Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. J. F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. J. M. Lee, U.S.A. Col. C. A. Williams, 21st Inf., in temporary command. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

ENGINEERS.

Band and E, F, G and H, Washington Bks., D.C. (a, Hqrs. and 2 companies; g, 2 companies); A and B, Manila, P.I.; C (b) and D (b), Fort Mason, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. (all c).

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A (a, half company; g, half company), Washington Bks., D.C.; B (b), Presidio S.F., Cal.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A (e full company), Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B and D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G (a, half company; g, half company), Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E and H (b), Benicia Bks., Cal.; F and L, in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Co. I sailed from Manila July 21 for station at Ft. Omaha, Neb.

CAVALRY.

- 1st Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas; E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
- 2d Cav. (b, Hqrs. and 1 squadron; c, 1 squadron; d, 1 squadron).—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
- 3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 4th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 5th Cav. (e, Hqrs. and 1 squadron; f, 6 troops).—Hqrs. and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah; H and K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; E, G and I, Ft. Apache, Ariz.
- 6th Cav. (f, Hqrs. and 10 troops).—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Meade, S.D.; L and M, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I and K, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.
- 7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 9th Cav. (e, Hqrs. and 2 squadrons).—Hqrs. and A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Bks., Mo.
- 10th Cav. (f, Hqrs. and 10 troops).—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.
- 11th Cav. (c).—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.
- 12th Cav. (g).—Entire regiment Ft. Ogleshorpe, Ga.
- 13th Cav. (a, Hqrs. and 1 squadron; c, 2 squadrons).—Hqrs. and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sill, Okla.
- 14th Cav. (b, Hqrs. and 6 troops).—Hqrs. and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; F, Sequoia Nat. Park, Cal.; I, Boise Bks., Idaho; J, Pre-

sidio of S.F., Cal.; K and M, Yosemite Nat. Park, Cal.
15th Cav. (a, except 1 troop).—Entire regiment, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Field Artillery.

- | Battery and Station. | Battery and Station. |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1st (b). Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 16th (e). Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 2d. Ft. Riley, Kas. | 17th (b). Vancouver, Bks. |
| 3d (g). Ft. Myer, Va. | 18th (b). Vancouver, Bks. |
| 4th (g). Ft. Myer, Va. | 19th (f). Ft. Russell, Wyo. |
| 5th. Manila, P.I. | 20th. Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| 6th (e). Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. | 21st (d). Ft. Sheridan, Ill. |
| 7th. Ft. Riley, Kas. | 22d. Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| 8th. Manila, P.I. | 23d. (a). Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. |
| 9th (b). Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 24th (b). Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 10th (e). Ft. Snelling, Minn. | 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| 11th (c). Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. | 27th (a). Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. |
| 12th (f). Ft. Russell, Wyo. | 28th. Manila, P.I. |
| 13th. Manila, P.I. | 29th (e). Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 14th (d). Ft. Sheridan, Ill. | 30th (e). Ft. Snelling, Minn. |
| 15th (e). Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. | |

COAST ARTILLERY.

- | Company and Station. | Company and Station. |
|--|---|
| 1st. Ft. Desoto, Fla. | 63d. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y. | 64th. Ft. Miles, Cal. |
| 3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 65th. Presidio S.F., Cal. |
| 4th. Jackson Bks., La. | 66th. Presidio S.F., Cal. |
| 5th. Ft. Screven, Ga. | 67th. Presidio S.F., Cal. |
| 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. |
| 7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. | 70th. Presidio S.F., Cal. |
| 9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 10th. Presidio S.F., Cal. | 72d. Ft. Greble, R.I. |
| 11th. Key West Bks., Fla. | 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y. | 74th. Ft. Williams, Me. |
| 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 75th. Ft. Preble, Me. |
| 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga. | 76th. Ft. Banks, Mass. |
| 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 77th. Ft. Warren, Mass. |
| 16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 78th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 17th. Ft. Washington, Md. | 79th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. | 80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. |
| 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. | 81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. |
| 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 21st. Ft. Howard, Md. | 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass. |
| 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. |
| 25th. Ft. Miles, Cal. | 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. | 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I. |
| 27th. Presidio S.F., Cal. | 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass. |
| 28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. | 90th. Ft. McKinley, Me. |
| 29th. Presidio S.F., Cal. | 91st. Jackson Bks., La. |
| 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. | 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash. |
| 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. | 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore. |
| 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. | 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. |
| 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. | 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. |
| 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. | 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass. |
| 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. |
| 38th. Presidio S.F., Cal. | 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. |
| 39th. Ft. Howard, Md. | 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 40th. Ft. Howard, Md. | 102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C. |
| 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 103d. Ft. Howard, Md. |
| 42d. Ft. Mott, N.J. | 104th. Ft. Washington, Md. |
| 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. | 105th. Presidio S.F., Cal. |
| 44th. Ft. Washington, Md. | 106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. |
| 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. | 107th. Ft. Preble, Me. |
| 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. | 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash. |
| 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. | 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I. |
| 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. | 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 49th. Ft. Williams, Me. | 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla. |
| 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del. |
| 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. | 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. |
| 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. | 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. |
| 54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y. | 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga. |
| 55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. | 117th. Ft. Fremont, S.C. |
| 56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 57th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 119th. Ft. Mott, N.J. |
| | 120th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Strong, Mass. |
| 58th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. 121st. Key West, Bks., Fla. | |
| Monroe, Va. | 122d. Key West, Fla. |
| 59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston. | 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presidio S.F., Cal. | 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass. |
| 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. | 125th. Ft. Michie, N.Y. |
| 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. | 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash. |

INFANTRY.

- 1st Inf.—Manila, P.I.
- 2d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 3d Inf. (b).—Hqrs. and A, B and C, Ft. W. H. Seward, Alaska; D, Ft. Davis, Alaska; E and F, Ft. Liscomb, Alaska; G and H, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; L and M, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska. Ordered from Alaska to station as follows: Hqrs., band, 2d Battalion, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; 1st and 3d Battalions at Fort Wright, Wash.
- 4th Inf. (d, Hqrs. and 2 battalions).—Hqrs. and I, K, L and M, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; A and C, Columbus Bks., O.; B and D, Ft. Slocum, N.Y.; E and F, Ft. Brady, Mich.; G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.
- 5th Inf. (a).—A, B, C and D, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Hqrs. and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Plattsburg, N.Y.
- 6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
- 7th Inf. (b).—Hqrs. and I, K, L and M, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
- 8th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
- 9th Inf.—A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; B, Ft. Wayne, Mich.
- 10th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. E and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Co. H, Ft.

RUNNING SORES ON LIMBS.

Little Girl's Obstinate Case of Eczema—Mother Says: "Cuticura Remedies a Household Standby."

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Davis, Alaska; Co. A, Ft. Liscomb, Alaska; Co. B, Fort Egbert, Alaska; Co. G, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; L and M, Honolulu, H. I.; I and K, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

11th Inf. (f).—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

12th Inf. (a).—Hqrs., E, F, G, H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C, D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L, M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.

13th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

14th Inf. (b).—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Vancouver Bks., Wash.

15th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

16th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

17th Inf. (g).—Entire regiment Ft. McPherson, Ga.

18th Inf. (e).—Entire regiment Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

20th Inf. (b).—Entire regiment, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.

21st Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

22d Inf. (b).—Hqrs. and A, B, C and D, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; K and M, Angel Island, Cal.; I and L, Point Bonita, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

23d Inf. (a).—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Madison Bks., N.Y.; K, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.; I, L and M, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

24th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

25th Inf. (e).—Hqrs. and E, F, G and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A, B, C, D and Ft. Brown, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

26th Inf. (e).—Hqrs. and B, C, E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; A and D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brown, Tex. The companies at Fts. McIntosh and Brown will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston when relieved in July, 1906, by companies of the 25th Infantry.

27th Inf. (d).—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

28th Inf. (d, Hqrs. and 2 companies; f, 2 companies).—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; L and M, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.

29th Inf. (f).—Hqrs. and E, F, G, H and L, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, B, C and D, Ft. Logan, Colo.; I, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; K and M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

30th Inf. (c).—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Ft. Reno, O.T.

Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

REFERENCES.

- (Name of officer commanding each camp is given.)
- (a).—At Mount Gretna, Pa. Major Gen. F. D. Grant.
- (b).—At American Lake, Wash. Brig. Gen. Fred. Funston.
- (c).—At Fort Riley, Kas. Brig. Gen. T. J. Wint.
- (d).—At Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind. Brig. Gen. W. H. Carter.
- (e).—At camp near Austin, Tex. Brig. Gen. W. S. McCaskey.
- (f).—At camp near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Brig. Gen. Constant Williams.
- (g).—At camp near Chickamauga Park, Ga. Brig. Gen. J. W. Bubb.

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GENERAL HENRY KNOX. Capt. F. C. Mauldin, A.O. Address Ft. St. Philip, La.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD. Capt. Frank K. Ferguson, A.O. Address Ft. St. Philip, La.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD. Capt. George T. Patterson, A.O., commanding. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

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FACTS ABOUT OUR PRESIDENTS.

From The Spirit of '76.

Washington and Monroe were the only Presidents that served in the field during the Revolution. They were together at Trenton, where Monroe, as a lieutenant, was wounded.

Van Buren was the first President that was not born a British subject.

Madison was "the last surviving signer" of the Constitution of the United States.

Jefferson was the first President nominated by a Congressional caucus.

Garfield was the first President to make any political speeches in a foreign tongue. German used.

Cleveland was the only President to deliver his inaugural address ex tempore. Fillmore made no inaugural.

The Bible on which Cleveland was sworn in was presented to him by his mother when he first started out in life.

W. H. Harrison was the oldest man elected to the Presidency, and Roosevelt the youngest.

Garfield was left-handed. This characteristic is noticeable in the pose of Ward's statue at Washington.

There was a remarkable coincidence of events in the lives of Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis until each approached the climacteric of his public career. Both born in Kentucky; Lincoln in 1809, Davis in 1808. Both removed from their native State in childhood; Davis being carried to the southward, Lincoln to the northward, then so-called. In the Black Hawk War (1832), Davis was a second lieutenant of the Regulars, Lincoln a captain of Volunteers. Both began their political career at the same period, 1844; Davis being then a Presidential elector for Polk, and Lincoln a Presidential elector for Henry Clay. Both were elected to Congress about the same time, 1845 and 1846; and—lastly, in the parallel—in the same year and almost the same day, they were called upon to preside over their respective governments, Davis as President of the Confederate States, Feb. 8, 1861, and Lincoln as President of the United States, March 4, 1861.

ANECDOTE OF CAPTAIN LEARY.

The death of Captain Leary, of the Navy, in 1901, recalled a philatelic romance, says the Elder Monthly. When Guam was ceded to the United States Capt. Richard P. Leary was appointed Governor. Before he started for his distant province he applied to the department for stamps.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing gave him a supply of United States stamps, surcharged "Guam." The day before Captain Leary sailed some dealers and collectors discovered the fact of the

new issue and managed to interview him on the boat just before he sailed. The captain refused to sell the stamps, even though fabulous offers were made.

The collectors were not to be thus balked, however, and within a few months after his arrival at Guam Captain Leary was overwhelmed with letters containing stamps, money orders, checks and drafts in payment for the new stamps. It is said that orders and cash were received for more than ten times the whole issue of stamps.

Being a business man, the Governor did not see why Uncle Sam should not profit by this case of excessive demand, so he ordered a new supply of stamps from Washington. Even this second lot did not last long. Before another supply could be ordered Guam became a part of the United States system, and now regular United States stamps are used there. But it is a fact that the mail matter to and from Guam increased a hundredfold during the short term of Captain Leary's Governorship.

NO SLOUCH, ANYWAY.

The other evening at North Beach a captain of militia in uniform was sitting at a table with his blouse unbuttoned to the collar. He had probably put in a hard day's work at the Creedmoor ranges and had dropped over to North Beach for rest and recreation. A man of military bearing in civilian dress stepped up to him and, with a look and tone of authority, demanded:

"What right have you, sir, to sit here with your blouse unbuttoned? Button it up immediately."

The captain, overwhelmed with embarrassment, sprang to "attention," and began obeying the command, but noticing a twinkle in the eye and a suppressed smile on the countenance of his supposedly superior officer, said:

"May I ask whose orders I am obeying?"

To which he received the following laconic reply:

"Certainly; I am Private Kuhn of the Regular Army."

Private Kuhn didn't stay to see his orders carried out.—New York Sun.

Since his return to within the sound of Bow Bells, Mr. George B. Winters, of London, has been graciously prompted to say of the American Army: "It contains the pick of American manhood. The soldiers are hard as nails, a magnificent lot of athletes, capable of standing any amount of hardships. It was a pleasure to design clothes for them, particularly as those they were wearing were ill-fitting and uncomfortable and without gracefulness. In future, however, the American soldier will be the best dressed fighting

man in the world. The cloth used is a great deal better than that in British uniforms." The London tailor is very satirical about the American tailors. They make a lot of money inventing fad clothes, he says. The result, so far as the customer is concerned, is ludicrous. "Young men of the smart set in New York are the most foolish looking dudes I have ever seen. The smart youth wears, as a rule, a coat that might belong to a giant. As for the trousers, they only fit where they touch. They look as if they had been made in a hurry by the young man's women folk. Yet the American pays enormous prices for these awful clothes and imagines he is dressed like an Englishman."

Messrs. A. G. Spalding and Brothers, of New York and Chicago, issue a handsome catalog of outdoor gymnastic apparatus, illustrated with numerous half-tones showing plants they have installed in public parks and playgrounds in New York and other cities. They have had ten years' experience in manufacturing apparatus of this character and every precaution is taken to promote permanent safety as well as convenience. Where gymnasiums are erected some distance from the source of supply and it is desirable to have the work done by local contractors, Spalding and Brothers submit free of charge whatever plans or specifications may be needed to enable the local help to properly install the outfit.

The girls from the New Jersey watering places are constant visitors to the camp at Sea Girt, where they find some thousands of young men with a taste for pretty girls and some of the older ones who are not averse to their presence. A Tribune correspondent reports that automobiles with cargoes of chiffon-clad visitors whizz up to headquarters. "Sir," reports the orderly, "the ladies desire an escort." "You may perform that duty, sir." "Very well. Thank you, sir." "Wait. I need the air, myself. Tell my aide-de-camp to telephone the division commander that I am on a tour of inspection."

Students from Princeton, Columbia, Lafayette, Rutgers, the City College of New York and other institutions are devoting a part of their summer vacation to work on the rifle range at Sea Girt, N.J. The State pays them \$1.50 a day, and provides the tents, cots and blankets for their own little encampment. They are under charge of Major Price, have officers' privileges, and go to the Governor's ball. Sixty students are employed for the eight weeks of target practice and inter-State rifle meets. Some act as scorers and others manipulate the targets behind the butts.



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